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ABSTRACT

For most middle and high school students in the United States, drug-free schools are not available. To explore the nature of drug problems in the schools, 305 middle school teachers, 484 high school teachers, 401 school principals, 1,115 teens, and 998 parents were surveyed so as to assess their attitudes toward cigarettes, alcohol, and drugs such as marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and acid. The survey represents an annual effort to identify factors and situations that influence teen substance abuse, and to help parents, teachers, school administrators, clergy, public health practitioners, and public policy makers apply resources most effectively. The survey report offers a number of key findings, such as teenagers' assessment that drugs are the biggest problem that they face. A status report on teen substance abuse risk indicates that hard drug exposure is increasing among students and that 76% of high schoolers and 46% of middle schoolers attend schools where drugs are kept, used, or sold. The quality of the school environment is seen as a large component of drug-use risk, as are the attitudes that teachers and administrators hold toward drugs. It is estimated that those students who do not attend drug-free schools are four times likelier to smoke marijuana. (RJM)

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The National Center on
Addiction and Substance Abuse
at Columbia University

Back to School 1997 -- CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse III: Teens and Their Parents, Teachers and Principals

Conducted by Luntz Research Companies and QEV Analytics

September 1997

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Foreword by Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

It's back to school time in America. Do parents know where their children are in school? Do they realize that almost half of middle school students and three fourths of high school students say drugs are used, sold or kept at their schools? Do teachers know? Do principals have any idea what the state of play of substance abuse and drug dealing is in the schools they administer?

For most middle and high school students in America, a drug free school is an oxymoron. For many, schools are a candy store of dangerous substances—cigarettes, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, heroin, cocaine and acid—sold by classmates on the school grounds.

Tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs have infested America's middle schools where our 10 to 14 year old children spend most of their days. By the time a middle schooler reaches age 13—usually 7th grade—34 percent have friends who drink regularly (i.e., on most weekends); 29 percent can buy marijuana within a day, 12 percent within an hour or less; one in four has been at a party with pot in the last six months; and one in five attends a school where students drink on school grounds.

These are a few of the findings in this report by the Luntz Research Companies and QEV Analytics, *Back to School 1997 - The CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse III: Teens and Their Parents, Teachers and Principals*, our third effort to assess American attitudes toward all substance abuse. This is the first survey that includes teachers and school principals as well as teens and parents (1,115 teens and 998 parents, including 648 sets of teens and parents from the same households; 305 middle school (6th through 8th grade) teachers; 484 high school (9th through 12th grade) teachers; 401 principals of high or middle schools) and assesses their attitudes toward cigarettes, alcohol, and drugs like marijuana, heroin, cocaine and acid.

These unique annual surveys focus on attitudes of teens about all substances and those who most influence those attitudes. The surveys are works in progress, part of our continuing efforts to identify factors and situations which increase or decrease the risk of teen substance abuse and to help parents, teachers, school administrators, clergy, public health practitioners and public policy makers target their energies and resources most effectively to protect our children.

That's what our nation's struggle with substance abuse and addiction is all about: our children. From everything we know, an individual who makes it through age 21 without smoking, using drugs or abusing alcohol is virtually certain never to do so. In the journey to get through age 21 drug free, the CASA Commission on Substance Abuse Among America's Adolescents has characterized the years from 12 through 17 as the Danger Zone Years for American teens seeking to avoid abuse and addiction involving tobacco, alcohol and drugs.

Among the disturbing findings of this survey are these:

- Teens are more likely to see drugs sold at school than in the neighborhood—41 percent of high school students have seen drugs sold at their schools, while only 25 percent have seen them sold in their neighborhoods.

- Drugs have moved into the middle schools of America and many teachers seem cavalier about it: many middle school teachers (41 percent) believe that teens can use marijuana

every weekend and still do well in school. Half of high school teachers and principals (51 percent) feel the same way.

- One fifth of middle school teachers (19 percent) say students who appear to be drunk or high show up in their classes on a monthly or more frequent basis.

Three fourths of high school students say their schools are not drug free, and 41 percent of high school students and 30 percent of all teens have seen drugs sold on school grounds. Yet many teachers and principals seem oblivious to this drug trade: only 12 percent of high school teachers and 14 percent of middle and high school principals report seeing drugs sold in school or on school grounds.

The teacher/principal/teen gap extends to smoking and drinking at school. Sixty percent of principals and 50 percent of teachers say that students do not smoke at their schools; only 30 percent of teens agree. Seventy-six percent of principals say students don't drink at school; only 59 percent of teachers and 60 percent of students agree.

What makes this gap in perception especially troubling is the powerful evidence that smoking and drinking at school are usually accompanied by illegal drug use. More than 80 percent of students who report that drinking and smoking occur on school grounds also report that illegal drugs are used, kept and sold there. In sharp contrast, only 30 percent of students who say their schools are alcohol- and smoke-free report such drug-related activity at their schools.

The good news is that our middle and high school children are crying out for help. As in 1995 and 1996, teens see drugs as the most important problem they face (35 percent), with social pressures a distant second (18 percent). Three fourths of teens (73 percent) favor a zero tolerance policy toward drugs and drug testing of athletes. Most teens favor random locker searches (55 percent) and drug testing of all students (52 percent).

Teachers pretty much agree. Four out of five favor locker searches (80 percent) and a zero tolerance policy (79 percent); 66 percent would test athletes; 61 percent would test teachers; only 38 percent would test students.

There is more good news. Teachers have a sense of obligation to instill values in students. More than 80 percent consider themselves responsible for advising, counseling and informing students about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs; 91 percent feel a great deal or a fair amount of responsibility to help instill morals and values in their students. Unfortunately, they aren't optimistic about their powers of persuasion. Only 12 percent think they have a great deal of influence over whether teens will smoke, drink or try illegal drugs; almost half feel they have little or no influence.

The importance of drug free schools can hardly be overstated. Teens spend more time in and around school than anywhere else. Indeed, many teens spend more waking time at school than they do in their homes, and the influence of schools is striking. Teens at schools that are not drug free are four times likelier to smoke marijuana and 51 percent of teens at such schools have been to at least one party with pot in the past six months, compared with 23 percent of teens at drug free schools.

Sadly, three-fourths (76%) of high schoolers and half (46%) of middle schoolers go to schools where drugs are kept, used or sold. Teens, parents, teachers and principals can and must take concrete steps to change this. What is needed is a grass roots commitment to purge our schools of drugs.

Teens must break their wall of silence about classmates who deal and use drugs and report them to school authorities. (Only 36 percent of high school students and only 62 percent of middle schoolers would report a student selling illegal drugs.) Classmates who push drugs at school are spreading a deadly and contagious disease and should be reported and quarantined. Classmates who use illegal drugs need help that counselors and parents can provide. Parents should demand that the schools to which they entrust their children are drug-free and that their kids get effective and ample education about tobacco, alcohol and drugs at school. Teachers should be trained to spot substance abuse in students and to know what to do when they detect it. Principals must stand behind teachers who act on their sense of responsibility and parents must stand behind principals and teachers who take action to get and keep their schools drug-free and help students with drug problems. Parents, teachers and principals should take steps to stop smoking and drinking on school grounds and be sensitive to the correlation between teen smoking and drinking and drug use on school grounds.

Above all, teens, parents, teachers and principals should face the reality of what Pogo teaches: we have met the enemy and they are us. When teens, parents, teachers and principals want drug-free schools in America, we will have drug free schools. When they feel about drug-free schools the way they feel about asbestos-free schools, we will have drug-free schools for our children. The solution does not rest in Washington, though the federal government can certainly do a better job of interdiction and research on substance abuse prevention and treatment. Nor does the solution lie in Hollywood or Manhattan, though those who control our movies, television and music can certainly be far more sensitive in exercising their power to set teen trends. The solution is peculiarly in the hands of those on the school grounds—teens, teachers and principals—and those who should be more concerned about what happens on school grounds—the parents. It is within the power of teens, parents, teachers and principals to have drug free schools. It's time for them to use that power together.

This survey is one in a continuing series of annual surveys CASA is undertaking in an attempt to increase our understanding of the causes and effects of substance abuse and to fulfill our mission to inform the American people of the impact of substance abuse on their lives. I want to express CASA's appreciation to Dr. Frank Luntz and Liz VanDersarl of the Luntz Research Companies for their hard work on this survey and to Steven Wagner of QEV Analytics for his analysis. We are also indebted to our survey advisory group members, Dr. Nicholas Zill of Westat, Inc., Dr. Richard R. Clayton of the University of Kentucky, Dr. Laura Kann of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Dr. Everett Carll Ladd of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research and Dr. J. David Hawkins of the University of Washington.

Our teacher/parent advisory board also provided valuable assistance. Our thanks to all its members, including Dr. Charles H. Flatter of the University of Maryland, Martha M. Gagne of the American Council for Drug Education (ACDE), Vincent Giordano of the New York City Board of Education, Robert Goger of Montclair Public Schools, Frances Maturo of the Archdiocese of New York, Philip E. McCurdy of the Phoenix House Foundation, Thomas O'Leary of Integra, Inc., Sean F. Reardon of Harvard University, and Frank Reale and Nancy Witt of Putnam Valley Middle School.

Alyse Booth, the CASA project manager on this work, has done a superb job, as have others who helped, notably Margaret L. Usdansky and Paula Kleinman.

Finally, let me also express our deep thanks to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, which provided funding for this study.

All these individuals and institutions helped, but CASA, the Luntz Research Companies and QEV Analytics are alone responsible for the content and analysis of this report.

key findings

- The characteristics of a teen's school rival the characteristics of a teen's family as indicators of teen substance abuse risk.
- Students who attend schools where drugs are kept, used, or sold are nearly 4 times likelier to try marijuana than are those who attend drug-free schools.
- Seventy-six percent (76%) of high school students and 46% of middle school students say their schools are not drug-free.
- Teens are more likely to encounter drugs on school grounds or in their schools than on their neighborhood streets: more high school students have witnessed drug sales at school (41%) than in their neighborhoods (25%).
- Twenty-five percent (25%) of teachers say students who appear to be drunk or high show up in their classes monthly or more frequently.
- In the past year, one-fourth of middle school teachers and one-third of high school teachers have reported a student for using illegal drugs.
- Forty-one percent (41%) of middle school teachers and 51% of principals and high school teachers think a student can use marijuana every weekend and still do well in school.
- Eighty-three percent (83%) of schools where students smoke and drink on school grounds are not drug-free. Schools where students smoke and drink are 3 times likelier to be drug-plagued than schools with neither smoking or drinking.
- High school students estimate that on average 50 percent of their classmates are using drugs at least once a month. In contrast, high school teachers estimate that only 24% of their students are using drugs at least monthly and principals estimate only 10%.
- While 41% of high school students and 18% of middle schoolers have seen drugs sold on school grounds, only 12% of high school teachers and 14% of middle and high school principals have seen such sales.
- Teens again tell us drugs are the most important problem they face (cited by 35%, versus 32% in 1995 and 31% in 1996). Parents, teachers and principals underestimate the extent of teen concern about drugs.
- Forty-one percent (41%) of teens attended a party in the past six months at which marijuana was available. Twenty-five percent of high school students (25%) and 11% of middle school students attended a party in the past two years at which parents provided alcohol.
- Exposure of teens to harder drugs "like acid, cocaine, or heroin" is climbing. Most (56%) know a friend or classmate who uses

key findings

these harder drugs.

- Teens who smoke are 3 times more at risk of using drugs than those who do not.

- Twenty-three percent (23%) of teachers are less than totally confident their school administration would back them up if they reported a student suspected of drinking or using drugs. And 56% of principals are less than totally confident that the parents of a student suspected of drinking or using drugs in school would back them if that student were disciplined.

- A large majority of teachers (61%) and principals (68%) support the drug testing of teachers.

- Teens, parents, teachers and principals support firm steps to keep drugs out of schools, including random locker searches, zero-tolerance policies, and drug testing of student athletes. Half of students (52%) and principals (53%) support drug testing of all students, compared with 42% of parents and 38% of teachers.

- While a narrow majority of teachers feel they are adequately trained to spot substance abuse (54%), less than half (46%) feel they have been adequately trained to teach students about the dangers of substance abuse and how to deal with it.

- Sixty-two percent (62%) of middle school students would report a drug seller on school grounds to school officials; only 36 percent of high schoolers would.

- Most teachers (57%) believe that drugs have diminished the quality of education in our nation's schools.

- Large majorities of parents (82%), teachers (83%), principals (88%), and teens (66%) think that portraying the adverse effects of alcohol in movies and on TV would result in fewer teen drinkers. A majority believe that if fewer rock and rap stars used illegal drugs, fewer teens would use illegal drugs. Most parents and educators also think less smoking in movies would result in fewer teen smokers.

- Thirty-eight percent (38%) of teachers consider the typical parent to be "in denial" about drugs. Yet, half of parents know their teen's school is not drug free, and 34 percent expect their teen will try illegal drugs.

- Teachers and principals are less likely than the parents of their students to have tried marijuana in their youth. Twenty-six percent (26%) of teachers and 23 percent of principals say they have tried marijuana, versus 50 percent of parents.

key findings

- Seven signs of trouble in school that greatly increase the risk of substance abuse are: smoking, drinking, drugs, weapons, expulsion for drugs, student death in drug or alcohol related incidents, students showing up in class drunk or stoned. Teens say only 24 percent of their middle schools and a mere 4 percent of their high schools are free of all of these signs of trouble.

- As the size of the school increases, as the commitment of the principal to create and maintain a drug-free school decreases, and as the confidence of teachers that their principals will back them up if they report a student for drinking or using drugs decreases, the likelihood of more signs of trouble also goes up.

- The affluence of the community where the school is located; whether the school is in an urban, suburban, or rural community; the percentage of minority students in the student body — these characteristics bear little relation to the number of signs of trouble at school.

key findings

THE WORLD OUR TEENS LIVE IN		
By the time teenagers reach age ...	13	17
They know someone who has used acid, cocaine, or heroin	**40%**	**72%**
They have friends who are regular drinkers	34%	75%
They can buy marijuana within a day	**29%**	**65%**
They have friends who use marijuana	27%	62%
They have attended a party in the last six months where marijuana was available	**24%**	**60%**
They attend schools where students drink on school grounds	20%	60%
They have personally seen drugs sold on their school grounds	**19%**	**51%**
They have witnessed the sale of drugs in their neighborhoods	15%	33%
They have a classmate who died because of drugs or alcohol	**8%**	**27%**
They are willing to report a drug user in their school to school officials	53%	24%

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Trouble in Our Schools

The release of this report coincides with the start of another school year. One of the most disturbing aspects of the prevalence of illegal drugs in the lives of our nation's teenagers which we found is the realization our teens are now spending 7 or more hours a day in institutions rife with illegal drugs and other substance abuse related problems.

Apart from the family home, schools present our best opportunity to provide children with a safe haven from the onslaught of drugs and a place in which they are physically safe. A first step in combating substance abuse among the young is to insure teenagers spend their school day in a drug-free environment. This goal is a prerequisite for achieving a high quality of education. Currently, most high school students do not find themselves in such environments.

The problems of middle and high schools are not limited to illegal drugs. We asked teens, teachers, and principals about a variety of problems at their schools, and what is striking about the results is the extent to which these different adverse conditions go hand-in-hand.

The most common of the seven "signs of trouble" about which we asked teachers is student smoking in school, reported by 50 percent. But a modest 7 percent of teachers say smoking on school grounds is allowed or being tolerated by school

SEVEN SIGNS OF TROUBLE

% Reporting Their School has the Following:	MIDDLE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL
Drugs in School, Teachers	25%	46%
Drugs in School, Teens	46%	76%
Witnessed Drugs Sold in School, Teachers	8%	12%
Witnessed Drugs Sold in School, Teens	18%	41%
Student Drunk/Stoned in Class, Monthly Occurrence, Teachers	20%	28%
Student Expelled/Suspended for Drugs, Teens	52%	74%
Student Died in Drug/Alcohol Related Incident, last 3 years, Teachers	16%	41%
Student Died in Drug/Alcohol Related Incident, last year, Teens	12%	29%
Guns in School, Reported by Teachers	21%	22%
Gun or Knives in School, Reported by Teachers	39%	45%
Smoking in School, Teachers	39%	56%
Smoking in School, Teens	51%	85%
Drinking in School, Teachers	17%	39%
Drinking in School, Teens	21%	48%
Both Smoking and Drinking, Teachers	13%	33%
Both Smoking and Drinking, Teens	19%	46%
None of these Problems Evident, Teachers	32%	12%
None of these Problems Evident, Teens	24%	4%

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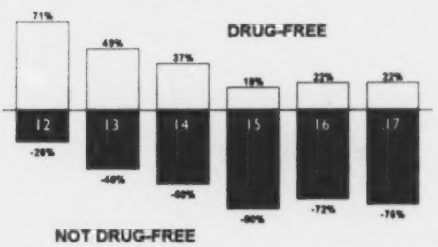
officials — most say it occurs despite the best efforts of administrators (Teacher/ Principal Question 24).

Nearly as common as smoking is the presence of weapons in secondary schools. Forty-three percent (43%) of teachers tell us a student was caught with a knife or

FIGURE 1

Is Your School Drug-Free?
[by age of teen]



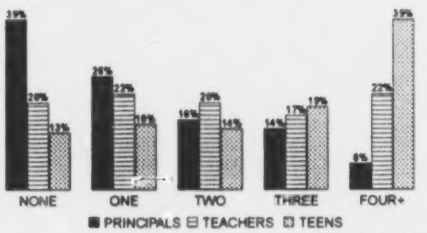
Source 1997 CASA Survey

gun in school during the past year. And twenty-one percent (21%) of teachers separately report that a student was caught with a gun (Teacher/Principal Questions 20A & 20B, these were asked as split sample questions).
Almost as common as weapons are drugs. Thirty-seven percent of teachers say their school is NOT drug free, meaning students keep, sell, or use illegal drugs on school grounds. This figure rises to 46 percent among high school teachers (Teacher/ Principal Question 26). Of course, teachers may not be fully aware of the extent of drugs in their school, as 76% of high school students say their school is not drug free (Teen/Parent Question 48).

The consumption of alcohol has been witnessed by 31 percent of teachers (39% of high school teachers), although most said this too occurs despite the best efforts of administrators (Teacher/Principal Question 25). A like number of teachers (30%) report their school has endured the trauma of a student dying in a drug or alcohol related incident (Teacher/Principal Question 21). Nearly as many teachers (25%) say at least once a month a student shows up in class stoned or drunk (Teacher/Principal Question 32).

FIGURE 2

Number of Warning Signs Seen at School
[Principals most Sanguine]



Source 1997 CASA Survey

Although 30 percent of all teens and 41 percent of high school students have seen drugs being sold in school, just 10 percent of teachers have (12% of high school

teachers; Teen/Parent Question 41 & Teacher/Principal Question 31).

Counting the incidence of these seven signs reveals that one-third (32%) of middle schools and one-tenth of high schools (12%) are, in the judgment of teachers, free of any of these problems.

These signs of trouble in school tend to occur together. In schools in which teachers observed both smoking and drinking to occur, 68% are not drug-free. But among schools which tolerate neither smoking nor drinking, less than half as many — 29 percent — are not drug-free. Which of these warning signs show up first? To answer this, we examined those schools in which teachers report just one of these various problems. In such schools, the rate of incidence for the various problems is roughly the same as among all schools: smoking seems to show up first, followed (in a distant second place) by the realization the school is not drug-free (which arguably represents multiple pathologies).

Troubled schools — schools with multiple problems — share some important common characteristics. There's good news here, in that the number of problems found in a school does not correlate with school characteristics which cannot be altered.

The affluence of the community in which the school is located; whether the school is in an urban, suburban or rural community; the percentage of minority students in the student body — these characteristics have an insignificant relationship with the number of signs of trouble found in the school (as identified by teachers). Average class size is also not significant.

What are important — that is, the characteristics which do correlate with the extent of problems in the school:

1. Size of the School;
2. Commitment of the Principal to Maintaining a Drug-free School;
3. Teacher Confidence the Administration Will Back Them up When Reporting a Student for Drinking or drugs.

The type of school — public, private, religious — also has a significant relationship with the extent of problems in the school, with private/religious schools having the fewest problems. But since the sample of teachers at private/religious schools is so small — just 48 cases — we

The affluence of the community in which the school is located; whether the school is in an urban, suburban or rural community; the percentage of minority students in the student body — these characteristics have an insignificant relationship with the number of signs of trouble found in the school ....

cannot assert this relationship with much statistical confidence.

Survey research cannot establish causality, just coincidence. We cannot assert, on the basis of surveys, that these three or any characteristics cause a drug-free school. We are left to our reason to determine which characteristics are chickens and which are eggs. For example, two other conditions which correlate with the number of school problems, but are probably effects more than causes, are:

- the teacher's perception of the harmfulness of illegal drugs; and
- the teacher's perception of the moral and academic development of their student body.

Characteristics Which Relate to Number of Signs of Trouble

Size of the School (total number of students)
Grade Taught (all problems increase with the age of the students)
The Perceived Commitment of the Principal to Maintaining Drug Free School
Teacher Confidence the Principal will Back Them up in Reporting Drugs/Alcohol

Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs
Character of the Students

School/Teacher Characteristics Unrelated to Signs of Trouble

Subject Taught
Years in Teaching
Class Size
Percentage of Minority Students in School
Affluence of School Community
Locale: Size of Community in which School is Situated

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Taking the threat of illegal drugs seriously by teachers, principals, parents and teens is a necessary precondition for being committed to the fight against drugs. The perception that drugs are harmful is more common among teachers in schools with more signs of trouble, which indicates that teachers in troubled schools see more immediately the adverse affects of their drug-rife environment.

When it comes to schools, bigger is clearly not better. The size of the school (in terms of the total number of students) is the characteristic which best correlates with the number of problems in the school.

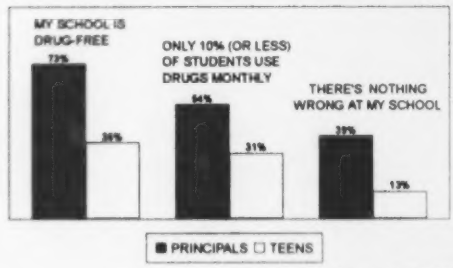
The second best predictor of the degree of problems in school derives from the commitment of the principal to deal with substance abuse in the schools. Teachers who are "totally confident" school officials would back them up for reporting "a student they suspected had been drinking or using illegal drugs" report half the number of problems at their schools compared with teachers who are "not very" or "not at all" confident in their school administration (Teacher/Principal Question 36). When teachers are encouraged by a supportive administration to be vigilant, problems seem to be slower to take root. Unfortunately, principal resolve is not a sufficient condition for creating a drug-free school, since fully 74 percent of teachers report they have such "total confidence" in their principal (71 percent for high school teachers), yet some of these schools nonetheless are said to have drugs.

An even larger percentage of teachers (79%) consider their principal to be "totally committed" to the goal of creating and maintaining a drug-free school (Teacher/Principal Question 33). The relationship is clear: the attitude and commitment of the principal has a lot to do with whether the school is or is not drug-free and safe.

In light of the decisive importance of principal commitment to creating and maintaining a drug-free school, the extent to which principals recognize the problems in their school is critical. Yet principals

FIGURE 3

Many Principals Slow to See Problems in School
(compared with teen responses)

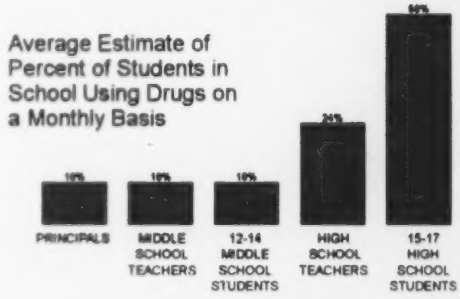


Source: 1997 CASA Survey

both understate the incidence of monthly drug use among their students, as they underestimate the number of other problems in their schools.

One quarter of principals concede their schools are not drug-free, versus 37 percent of teachers — and 61 percent of students. In fact, the only measure of

FIGURE 4



Source: 1997 CASA Survey

problems in the school on which principals and teachers agree is whether they have witnessed the sale of drugs in school (10% of teachers, 14% of principals). Overall, 39 percent of principals report no signs of trouble in their school.

WHO'S MORE IN TOUCH?

	Teachers	Principals	Teens
Students Smoke at School	50%	40%	69%
Student Expelled for Drugs	n/a	n/a	63%
School is NOT Drug-Free	37%	25%	61%
Students Drinking at School	31%	19%	36%
Witnessed Sale of Drugs in School	10%	14%	30%
Students Drunk/Stoned in Class	25%	—	—
Weapons in School	32%	17%	—
Median Number of Signs of Trouble	2	1	3

When asked to estimate the number of monthly drug users among their students, the average response of principals is 10 percent. Middle school teachers and students tend to agree, but high school teachers and students offer much higher estimates.

Interestingly, parents are closer to teens in their estimation of the presence of drugs at their teens' school than are either principals or teachers: 49 percent of parents say their teens' school is not drug-free, as do 61 percent of teens (Teen/Parent Question 48).

Since principals are found disproportionately in rural and smaller communities, their lower reported incidence of problems may appear accurate (whereas the population of teachers is distributed in proportion to the population of students, principals are distributed one to a school building). But teachers in rural communities report the same incidence of school problems as do teachers elsewhere. Thus principals reticence to admit their problems is evident no matter what the size of the community.

The CASA survey is not the only research to find principals are less likely than teachers to concede things are amiss in their schools. The 1993-1994 Schools and Staffing Survey commissioned by the National Center for Education Statistics

PRINCIPALS MORE SANGUINE THAN TEACHERS

"To what extent is each of the following matters a problem in this school? Indicate whether it is a serious problem, a moderate problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in this school."

(Questions from the School and Staffing Survey)

% Saying Problem is "Serious" or "Moderate"	High School Teachers	High School Principals
Student Apathy	70%	40%
Students Unprepared to Learn	68%	39%
Lack of Parental Involvement	67%	45%
Student Use of Alcohol	66%	37%
Student Absenteeism	65%	34%
Student Use of Drugs	54%	22%
Student Disrespect for Teachers	52%	21%

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(from which CASA derived the target characteristics of its teacher and principal survey samples) found the same phenomenon. Provided in the table on a preceding page are the top seven concerns of teachers (from a list provided in the SASS survey). Number 4 is the use of alcohol by students, and number 6 is the use of drugs. Neither of these is considered to be a serious or moderate problem by more than about a third of principals.

But principals and teachers are relatively sanguine about the possibility of creating a drug-free school. Of teachers who say their school is not drug-free, 38 percent say it could be, ***given the resources available at their school***. Of principals who say their school is not drug-free, 41 percent say it could be.

The Quality of the School Environment Really Matters

The decision of CASA to probe this year the attitudes and perceptions of teachers and principals toward substance abuse was not arbitrary; it was suggested by the finding in last year's research that one of the factors which significantly increases a teen's risk of substance abuse was the teen attending a school which was not drug-free. And in addition to interviewing secondary teachers and principals for the first time this year, we also expanded the battery of questions put to teens concerning the drug and other substance abuse situation in their schools.

We calculate a teen's risk of substance abuse from their answers to nine questions concerning their experience with illegal drugs, smoking and drinking, and the proximity to illegal drugs in their daily lives. We have calculated a unique risk score for each teenager we interviewed; this analytic approach is discussed in a following section.

The quality of the school environment, as measured by the incidence of those various signs of trouble, is the single best predictor of teen drug use risk. Drug-free schools are key to the goal of keeping teenagers free of substance abuse.

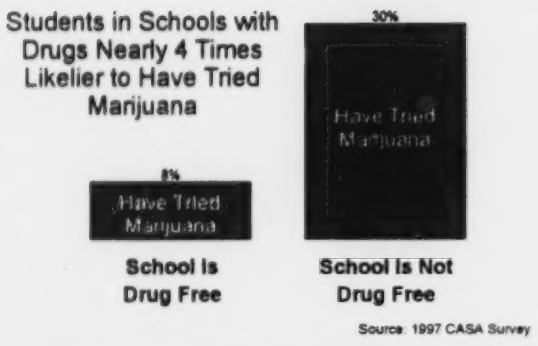
Among students who attend schools which they identify as drug free, those who have tried marijuana are outnumbered by those who have not by more than 11-1 (8% have tried it, 91% have not). But among students whose schools are said not to be drug-free, admitted marijuana experimenters are outnumbered by non-users more narrowly by 2-1 (30% versus 69%).

Why is the school environment so important to an individual's decision regarding the use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco? Kids in schools which are not drug-free experience a forced proximity to those substances, which CASA identified in its first national survey in 1995 as a major contributing factor to substance abuse behavior.

Probably more important, though, is the element of peer standards. One frequently hears, in the drug debate, that the principal reason teens use drugs in the first place is because of peer pressure. A plurality of both teachers and principals said that the person or persons most responsible for a teen starting to use illegal drugs are friends of the teen (44% of teachers and 42% of principals said so; Teacher/Principal Question 46). Only 20 percent of either group blames the children himself or herself for the use of drugs.

To the extent that the norm of behavior in a school is to use alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs, doubtless all students in that school will come under some varying degree of pressure to join the club.

FIGURE 5


Students in Schools with Drugs Nearly 4 Times Likelier to Have Tried Marijuana
8%
Have Tried Marijuana
30%
Have Tried Marijuana
School Is Drug Free
School Is Not Drug Free
Source: 1997 CASA Survey

Are Educators Taking Illegal Drugs Seriously?

These CASA surveys, like previous CASA surveys, find that the degree to which teens, parents, teachers, principals — any group of persons — perceive and take seriously the potential harm of marijuana usage is key to having the resolve to say no to marijuana. Naturally, the more benign marijuana is perceived to be, the less concerned one is likely to be about the prevalence of marijuana in the lives of America's teenagers.

How harmful do America's educators consider marijuana to be? Three questions in our surveys examined this perception. The first of these is whether it is possible for a student to use marijuana "every weekend" yet still do well in school. Many teachers say it is possible as say it is not possible (47% versus 43%), and high school teachers — who are more likely to have had first-hand experience — are significantly more likely than middle school teachers to say the regular use of marijuana does not undermine academic performance (51%). Half of all principals (51%) agree with the high school teachers (Teacher/Principal Question 47).

Yet if a parent were to find out their teenager who is under the age of 16 is smoking marijuana, three-fourths of teachers advise that the parent should view this "as a crisis" rather than just as "part of growing up" (Teacher/Principal Question 40). Principals are even more adamant than are the teachers, with 87 percent advising parents to view the use of marijuana as a crisis.

The final question concerns the impact illegal drugs have had on the quality of education. A majority of teachers (57%) acknowledge that illegal drugs have diminished the quality of secondary education in the United States, including 62 percent of high school teachers. Very few teachers — 13 percent at the middle school level and 3 percent at the high school level — venture to say drugs have "not [been] harmful at all" (Teacher/Principal Question 48). Fewer principals (48%) than teachers regard drugs to have been harmful to the quality of education (versus 43% who say drugs have are not been harmful).

By comparison to teens and parents, educators appear to take more seriously the harm of marijuana and other drugs. More educators than parents hold the view that it is a crisis for a teen under 16 to be smoking marijuana. Two-thirds of parents agree with this assessment, versus 75 percent of teachers and 87 percent of principals (Teen/Parent Question 43PA, Teacher/Principal Question 40). And far more educators consider drugs to have harmed the quality of education than do either teens or their parents (Teen/Parent Question 49, Teacher/Principal Question 48).

On the other hand, half of principals and nearly half of teachers say it is possible for a teen to use marijuana every weekend and still do well in school. But 70 percent of teens say it is not (Teacher/Principal Question 47).

Which teachers are especially sensitive to the harm of drugs? The age of the teacher and the years he or she has been teaching correlate with older, more experienced teachers more likely to consider drugs detrimental. The teacher's degree of religious activism is also a relevant characteristic, with the more religiously

WHAT'S THE HARM IN DRUGS?

Percent Who Think:	Teachers	Principals	Teens	Parents
Teen Use of Marijuana is a Crisis	75%	87%	n/a	66%
Drugs Harmful to Education Quality	57%	48%	17%	17%
It's NOT Possible to Use Marijuana Weekly and Still Do Well in School	43%	43%	70%	n/a

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active teachers having a greater degree of aversion to illegal drugs.

Teachers' perceptions of drug use among their student body correlate; as estimations of drug use increase, so does the perception of the harmfulness of drugs. But the single best predictor of teacher perceptions of drug harm is the size of the school where the teacher works: teachers in large schools are most likely to consider drugs, especially marijuana, harmful. We presume this to be so because teachers in large schools (which have significantly higher levels of drug use and other signs of trouble than smaller schools) confront the fall-out of the teen drug crisis more frequently.

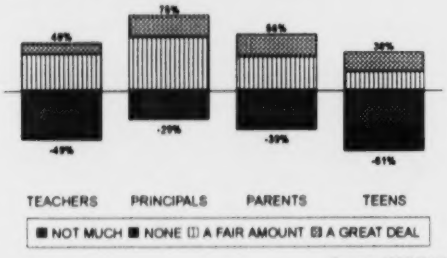
A different but related question is whether teachers accept responsibility for combating student drug use. A solid majority of teachers (58%) say they have "a great deal" of responsibility for "helping to instill morals and values in [their] students" (Teacher/Principal Question 42). Even more — 81 percent — say they are responsible for "advising, counseling, or informing [their] students about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, and illegal drugs"(Teacher/Principal Question 44). Fewer, but still a substantial number of teachers think they actually have influence over whether their students will smoke, drink, or try drugs (Teacher/Principal Question 43). Fifty percent (50%) say they have "a great deal" or "fair amount" of influence over their students.

In practical terms, 21 percent of teachers have actually reported a student to school officials for using alcohol, and 29 percent have reported a student for using illegal drugs (Teacher/Principal Questions 35A & 35B). Fully 88 percent of teachers say their school has a clearly established policy for dealing with students suspected of using drugs or alcohol (Teacher/Principal Question 34).

A solid majority of parents think teachers are responsible for "instilling their students with a sense of responsibility, morals, and values." Thirty-nine percent (39%) of parents say teachers are "very responsible" and 41 percent say they are "somewhat responsible" (Teacher/Principal Question 51PA). And 56 percent of parents say teachers have "a great deal" or "fair amount" of influence over their students' decisions regarding substance abuse (Teacher/Principal Question 54). Teens, however, disagree.

FIGURE 6

Estimated Influence of Teachers on Whether Teen Students Will Use Drugs, Other Substances



Source: 1997 CASA Survey

Few Teachers Use Marijuana

Whatever the actual influence teachers have over teen thinking about smoking, drinking, and drug use, middle and high school teachers and principals admit considerably lower rates of marijuana use than the general public — or even the parents of their students (by the margin of 2-1). While 50 percent of teens' parents admit to having tried marijuana in their youth, half as many teachers (26%) and principals (23%) said they did (Teen/Parent Question 68P, Teacher/Principal Question 73). While 17 percent of parents of teens have friends who use marijuana, only 8 percent of teachers do, and a scant 3 percent of principals (Teen/Parent Question 36, Teacher/Principal Question 71).

Few teachers (13%) believe even one of their fellow teachers is an occasional user of marijuana or another illegal drug. And 17 percent of principals estimate that one or more of their teachers occasionally use marijuana or another illegal drug (Teacher/Principal Questions 45 & 45P). By comparison, 36 percent of parents know someone who currently uses illegal drugs (Teen/Parent Question 37P).

EXPOSURE TO MARIJUANA

"Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently use marijuana—none, less than half, half, more than half, or most or all of them?"

Percent of Friends Who Use Marijuana:	Teachers	Principals	Teens	Parents
Most or All of Them	*	*	6%	*
More than Half	*	*	5%	1%
Half	1%	*	9%	2%
Less than Half	7%	3%	24%	14%
None of Them	84%	93%	57%	81%

EXPERIENCE WITH MARIJUANA

"When you were growing up in the '60s and '70s, it was pretty common for college and high school students to try marijuana and other drugs. When you were that age, did you try marijuana, even once? Was there a time when you used marijuana fairly regularly?"

	Teachers	Principals	Parents
Used Marijuana Regularly	13%	13%	22%
Tried Marijuana	13%	10%	28%
Never Tried Marijuana	66%	74%	49%

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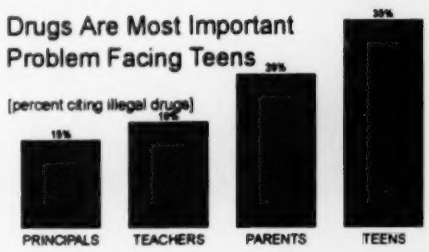
Drugs the Biggest Problem Teens Face — the Third Year Running

It's not fitting-in or being popular, nor relations with the opposite sex, nor academic pressures which most concern teenagers — it's drugs. When asked in an open-ended format (meaning respondents were not provided response options and could answer however they liked), 35 percent told us "drugs" was the most important problem facing people their age (Teen/Parent Question 21). In second place at 19 percent was "social pressures" (things like fitting-in and popularity); in a statistical tie for third were sexual issues (8%), doing well in school (8%), and crime and violence at school (8%). The primacy of drugs is the same for younger (12-14) and older (15-17) teens.

In 1996, drugs were also the biggest concern, cited by 31 percent. In 1995, 32 percent of teens cited drugs as the most important problem facing persons their age.

FIGURE 7



Source: 1997 CASA Survey

cited family difficulties as the biggest problem their students face, followed by social pressures (21%) and then drugs (18%). Among principals, 15 percent cite drugs as the biggest problem, although a like number cite social pressures (16%), family problems (13%), and moral decline (11%, Teacher/Principal Question 16).

MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM

"What do you think is the most important problem facing young people today who are the age of your students?" [OPEN ENDED QUESTION]

	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS	TEENS	PARENTS
Drugs	18%	15%	35%	26%
Social Pressures	21%	16%	19%	34%
Sexual Issues	2%	1%	8%	4%
Academic Pressures	4%	6%	8%	3%
Crime/Violence in School	7%	3%	8%	2%
Other Crime/Violence	9%	2%	4%	2%
Family Problems	29%	13%	3%	4%
Economic Concerns/Jobs/Employment	8%	5%	2%	2%
Other Responses	1%	39%	9%	20%

Parents tend to cite social pressures as the most important problem facing their teens (named by 34%), while drugs are in second place at 26 percent.

More than parents, teachers and principals are not aware of the concerns of their students. A plurality of teachers (29%)

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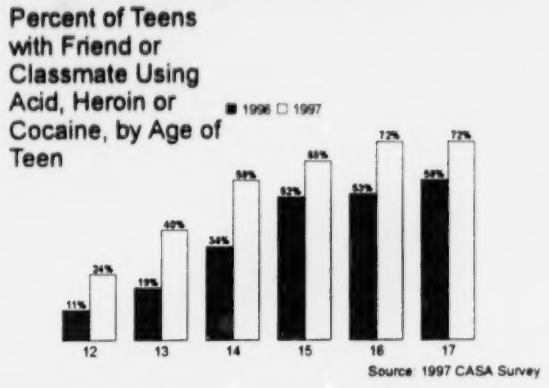
Status Report on Teenage Substance Abuse Risk — Hard Drug Exposure Up

The 1997 CASA surveys of teenagers and their parents find that the prevalence of illegal drugs other than marijuana — the so-called "harder drugs" — has increased dramatically in the lives of our nation's 12-17 years olds. In 1996, 39 percent reported to us they knew someone, a friend or classmate, who used "harder drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin." In 1997, 56 percent reported a friend or classmate using "illegal drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin" (Teen/ Parent Question 37). This growth in the prevalence of hard drugs may be foreshadowed by the increase in teen marijuana usage between 1992 and last year.

As we have found in previous years' surveys, the age of the teen has a dramatic effect on their exposure to substance abuse. All of the indicators of substance abuse risk increase as the teen ages (for example, Figure 1). But one change is clear from prior years: there used to be a sharp demarcation in drug exposure between ages 14 and 15, at age at which most teens begin high school. Now, the difference in responses to these substance abuse risk indicator questions is more incremental, suggesting that illegal drug exposure is becoming more commonplace in middle schools.

FIGURE 8



The other measures of teen exposure to illegal drugs are generally stable from last year, but continue to indicate the practice of substance abuse by 12-17 year olds is widespread. We find an increase in the occasional use of alcohol by 12-17 years olds. Forty-five percent (45%) report they drink at least occasionally, an increase of 6 percent from 1996, which is just on the cusp of statistical significance (Teen/ Parent Question 28).

DRUGS IN THE LIVES OF 12-17 YEAR OLDS

	1996	1997
Knows User of Hard Drugs	39%	56%
Possible Respondent Will Try Illegal Drug in the Future	49%	54%
Could Buy Marijuana within a Day	45%	46%
Drink Alcohol	39%	45%
Has Friends Who Use Marijuana	40%	44%
Attended Party in Last 6 Months w/ Marijuana Available	n/a	41%
Knows a Drug Dealer	29%	32%
Witnessed Drug Sale at School	n/a	30%
Have Smoked Marijuana	n/a	21%
Future Drug Use "Likely"	22%	21%
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	n/a	20%
Witnessed Drug Sale in Their Neighborhood	26%	19%
Get Drunk on Monthly Basis	n/a	12%
Experienced None of These	n/a	13%

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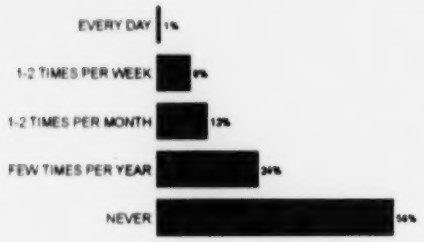
FIGURE 9

Frequency of Teen Alcohol Consumption



Source 1997 CASA Survey

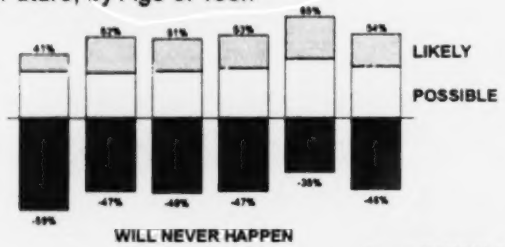
Twelve percent of teens report they get drunk on a monthly basis (Teen/Parent Question 29).

Over half (53%) of teens say there is the possibility they will use illegal drugs "at some point in the future." Twenty-one percent (21%) say it is "likely" they will use drugs in the future. A minority of 46 percent say the use of illegal drugs will "never happen" (Figure 3 & Teen/Parent Question 69).

The 53 percent who acknowledge the possibility of using illegal drugs in the future represent an increase of 5 percent from 1996, but this increase cannot be considered statistically significant. The

FIGURE 10

Likelihood Teen Will Use Illegal Drugs in the Future, by Age of Teen



Source 1997 CASA Survey

percent saying future drug use is "likely" held steady at 21 percent (it was 22% last year).

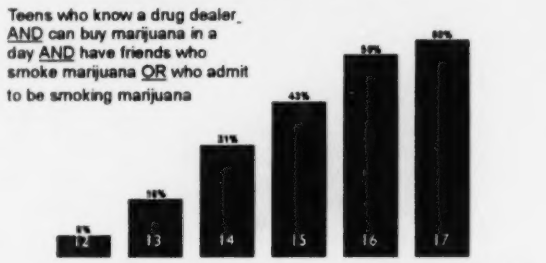
One-in-five teens (21%) admit to having smoked marijuana (Teen/Parent Question 68). But in light of the exposure and proximity of teens to marijuana, the actual percentage of users is likely much higher. This judgment is based on the very high correlation between admitted marijuana usage and these conditions:

a) knows a drug dealer (32% do);
b) half or more of respondent's friends use marijuana (20% of teens); and
c) has the ability to buy marijuana in a day or less (46% can)

(Teen/Parent Questions 40, 36, & 43).

FIGURE 11

Approximating Teen Marijuana Use with Surrogate (Indirect) Questions


Teens who know a drug dealer AND can buy marijuana in a day AND have friends who smoke marijuana OR who admit to be smoking marijuana
12
13
14
15
16
17

Source 1997 CASA Survey

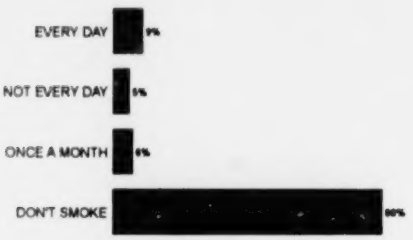
Twenty-three percent (23%) meet all three of these conditions, and thirty-six percent meet at least two of the three criteria.

The use of tobacco is equally common among teens. Current smokers — those who have used tobacco in the past month — number just 20 percent (Teen/Parent Question 23).

Many teenagers are encountering drugs on their neighborhood streets, at their parties ... and most especially in their schools. Forty-one percent (41%) attended a party in the past six months at which marijuana was readily available (Teen/Parent Question 35). And thirty percent (30%) have witnessed the sale of drugs at their school, considerably more than the 19

FIGURE 12

Frequency of Teen Cigarette Consumption



Source: 1997 CASA Survey

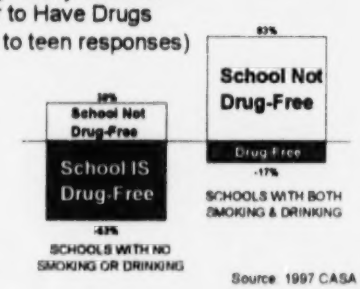
percent who have witnessed the sale of drugs in their neighborhood (Teen/Parent Questions 41 & 42).

Overall, the percentage of America's teenagers who have not encountered illegal drugs or used tobacco or alcohol numbers just 13 percent.

When we asked teens to estimate what

FIGURE 13

Where There's Smoke ...
Schools with Smoking and Drinking Nearly 3 Times Likelier to Have Drugs
(according to teen responses)



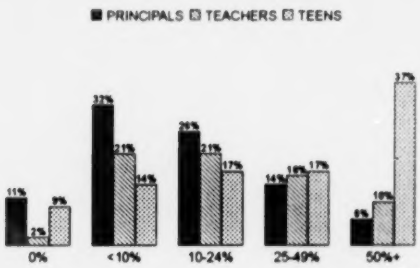
Source: 1997 CASA Survey

percentage of their classmates use illegal drugs on a monthly basis, the median response of all teens was 30 percent (Teen/Parent Question 38). A modest 9 percent tell us none of their classmates use drugs on a monthly basis.

Among older teens, 15-17, the median response is that 50 percent of classmates use drugs on a monthly basis, and a scant 3 percent report none are regular users.

FIGURE 14

Estimates of Teen Monthly Drug Use by Principals, Teachers, Students

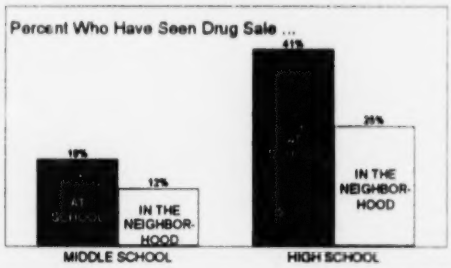


Source: 1997 CASA Survey

If teens are correct in their estimations, then teachers and principals substantially underestimate the regular use of illegal drugs by their students. Among all teachers, the median response is 15 percent of students use drugs on a monthly basis, and only 2 percent say that none of the students in their school are monthly illegal drug users. Among principals, the median response is 10 percent, and 11 percent say there are no regular drug users in their student body (Teacher/Principal

FIGURE 15

Drugs Sales More Common in School Than in the Neighborhood



Source: 1997 CASA Survey

Question 30).

We additionally asked teachers to estimate the number of students in their student body who have tried marijuana, and have tried other drugs like "acid, cocaine, or heroin" (Teacher/Principal Question 28 & 29). The median estimate of middle school teachers is that 20 percent of their students have tried marijuana. The median estimate of high school teachers is 40 percent. Of older teens themselves, 33 percent admit to having tried marijuana.

Regarding the use of harder drugs, the median estimate of middle school teachers is that 5 percent of students have tried these drugs. The median estimate of high school teachers is that 15 percent of their students have tried harder drugs.

Teenagers at Risk

These surveys, like the previous CASA surveys of public attitudes toward substance abuse, are not intended to be epidemiological studies: we assume that these telephone interview surveys — like any telephone interview survey — will understate the extent of illegal activities such as the use of illicit drugs, or smoking and drinking by underage teenagers. Consequently, the CASA strategy for assessing the risk of a teenage respondent succumbing to illegal drug use has focused on measuring the prevalence of illegal drugs in the life of the teen: do their friends drink or use illegal drugs, do they have a friend who uses drugs other than marijuana, do they know a drug dealer, how long would it take for them to buy marijuana. These questions were supplemented with questions concerning the youth's smoking, past use of marijuana and likelihood of future illegal drug use. We find in this year's survey a very high correlation between the incidence of just three of these characteristics — knowledge of a drug dealer, the ability to buy marijuana quickly, friends who use marijuana — and admitted past use of marijuana. While it is likely that more than 21 percent of teens have tried marijuana, the strength of this correlation gives us confidence in our approach of using "surrogate" questions to define teenage substance abuse risk.

The statistical technique of factor analysis allows us to condense multiple variables (survey questions) into a single, composite measure. Factor analysis also assesses the appropriateness of combining multiple variables into a single variable by determining the extent to which the multiple variables are measuring pieces of the same pie. We subjected the 9 CASA risk indicators (listed below) to such a factor analysis, and found an extraordinarily high degree of homogeneity or interrelationship (technically, the KMO Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.88). This means empirically that these behaviors go hand-in-hand: underage teenagers who smoke and drink are much more likely than other teens to hang with friends who use marijuana, to know a drug dealer, to expect to try drugs in the future, and so forth.

Our analysis of the 9 CASA Indicators of Teenage Substance Abuse Risk finds there to be essentially three groups of teens: those most "in-peril" of substance abuse, those "at-risk," and those who are "least at risk" from substance abuse.

The Nine CASA Indicators of Teenage Substance Abuse Risk

Are you a current cigarette smoker? (Teen/Parent Question 23)
Do your friends drink alcoholic beverages? (Teen/Parent Question 26)
How often do you get drunk? (Teen/Parent Question 29)
How many of your friends use marijuana? (Teen/Parent Question 36)
Do you know a friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine, or heroin? (Teen/Parent Question 37)
Do you know a drug dealer? (Teen/Parent Question 40)
How long would it take you to buy marijuana? (Teen/Parent Question 43)
Have you ever tried marijuana? (Teen/Parent Question 68)
How likely is it that you will try illegal drugs in the future? (Teen/Parent Question 69)

Here is the profile of these three groups.

Teens "In Peril" — 17 Percent of 12-17 Year Olds

Most Smoke (73% currently smoke)
Friends Drink Alcohol (51% say all their friends drink)
Most Drink — One Third Weekly (92% drink alcohol)
Most Get Drunk — 3/4ths Monthly
Their Friends Use Marijuana (72% say at least half their friends use marijuana)
Most Know Someone Well Who Uses Hard Drugs (78%)
Most Know a Drug Dealer (74%)
Over Half Could Buy Marijuana in Less Than One Hour (58%)
Almost All Tried Marijuana (92%)
Half Say Future Drug Use "Likely" (53%)

Teens "At Risk" — 39 Percent of 12-17 Year Olds

Few Smokers (85% not current smoker)
Some Friends Drink (33% have no friends who drink, 39% fewer than half drink)
Half Drink Alcohol
Very Few Get Drunk (89% never get drunk)
Half Have Marijuana-Using Friend
Half Know Someone Well Who Uses Hard Drugs (52%)
Half Know a Drug Dealer (45%)
Half Could Buy Marijuana in a Few Hours or Less (51%)
Few Have Tried Marijuana (15%)
Most Admit Possibility They Will Try Illegal Drug (68%)

Teens "Least at Risk" — 44 Percent of 12-17 Year Olds

Very Few Smokers (95% not current smoker)
Few Friends who Drink (73% have no friends who regularly drink alcohol)
Most Do Not Drink Alcohol (79%)
None Get Drunk (98% never get drunk)
Very Few Have Friends Who Smoke Marijuana (87%)
Few Know User of Hard Drugs (27% do)
None Know a Drug Dealer (97% do not)
More Than Half Could Not Buy Marijuana (59%)
None Have Tried Marijuana (99%)
Majority Will Never Try Illegal Drugs (72%)

This profile makes the point that multiple substance abuse behavior is typical. Those teens most "in peril" of substance abuse are already abusing alcohol, and that most smoke cigarettes.

Which behavior emerges first? By examining the transitional "at risk" group of teens, it appears that drinking is the most typical first form of illegal substance use. Smoking typically occurs second, perhaps a testament to the success of recent anti-smoking advocacy.

On the other hand, smoking is a more serious indicator of other substance abuse risk. Teens who smoke are nearly three times more at risk for drug use than are non-smokers. Drinking teens are 2½ times more at risk than are non-drinking teens. And those teens who both smoke and drink are 4½ times more at risk.

The other characteristic of the transitional group is its increasing familiarity with — and exposure to — the drug culture. Having friends who use marijuana is an excellent indicator of the teen's transition from "least at risk" to "at risk." Perhaps the biggest difference between safe kids and at-risk kids is the increased

expectation of future drug use. A large majority of teens who score "least at risk" say they will never try illegal drugs (72%). But most teens "at risk" admit at least the possibility they will use illegal drugs in the future.

Factors Which Increase Risk of Teen Substance Abuse

As CASA has previously reported, one of the more positive findings to come from this investigation is that the risk of teen substance abuse does not strike kids indiscriminately. This risk, as we currently understand it, occurs to kids with particular personal, parental, familial, and school characteristics. Now, risk is not the same thing as actual substance use and abuse; to find a teen to be at risk is not to say they will succumb to illegal drug use. Nor does the absence of a calculated risk mean the use illegal drugs is impossible. This is why we have not proclaimed certain groups of teens "safe" from the threat of illegal drugs, just "least at risk."

The emergence of discrete risk factors in our research is good news, because it implies the risk is manageable. Most of the risk factors we have identified, particularly in prior CASA research, are mutable.

The 1996 report carefully examined risk factors. This year, CASA sought to build on that earlier research by exploring some new components of risk. This year, teens were asked a new battery of questions concerning the character and quality of their relationship with their parents. New Teen/Parent Questions 5-9 concern the degree of parental oversight of the teen. Teen/Parent Question 11 concerns the teen's self-assessed level of happiness. Teen/Parent Questions 12-15 concern certain emotional aspects of the teen/parent relationship. And Teen/Parent Questions 16-20 concern the degree of harmony in the teen's household. A variable such as these is considered to be a risk factor when there is a strong and durable statistical correlation between the variable and the calculated risk score (which is unique for each teen).

Of these new questions, whether a teen tells their parent where they're going during the weekend (Teen/Parent Question 6) is a particularly strong indicator of risk. But whether the teen tells their parent what they're doing after school is much weaker (Teen/Parent Question 5). And whether the parent asks the teen where they're going when they leave the house appears irrelevant (Teen/Parent Question 7).

The self-described level of happiness is a strong indicator of risk (Teen/Parent Question 11). A teen who professes to be less than very happy has a much higher risk score than those who are very happy. Many kids are quite happy (64% give themselves an 8, 9, or 10 on a ten-point scale). Another strong indicator is the teens' perception of parental influence (Teen/Parent Question 62). Also of significance are: whose opinion the teen relies upon in making important decisions (Teen/Parent Question 15) and whether the teen will discuss serious problems with the parent (Teen/Parent Question 13). Individually, our questions concerning harmony in the household do not indicate risk, but taken together as a composite measure, there is a significant relationship with risk.

Of all the questions in the Teen/Parent Questionnaire, these appear to be most closely associated with the teen risk score (in descending order of importance):

Factors of Teen Substance Abuse Risk

Parental Factors

Thinks teen has used illegal drugs
Suspects teen frequently consumes alcohol
Parent smokes at least one cigarette per day
Disapproves of friends teen hangs out with
Doesn't usually know where teen will be after school
Doesn't know where teen will be evenings and weekends

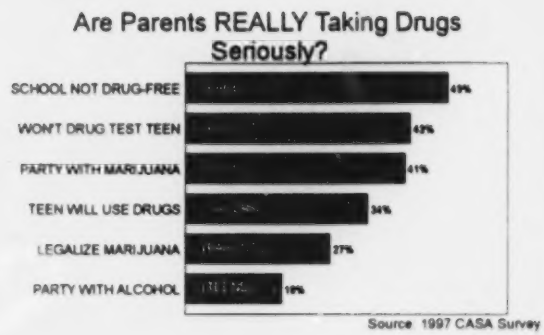
Teen Factors

Attended parties in last 6 months with marijuana
Teen's school has multiple problems including not drug-free
First drank alcohol at an early age
Thinks its possible to use marijuana every weekend and still do well in school
Wouldn't report student for using/selling drugs
Discounts parents' influence over teen's drug use decision
15 or older
Doesn't tell parents where going on weekends
Thinks parents tried marijuana
Discounts influence of teachers over teen drug use decision
Says school drug instruction ineffective
Doesn't have a curfew
How unhappy the teen is
Teen relies on opinions of friends to make important decisions

Parents: Clued-in or Clueless?

Parents of teens appear to be more aware of the unpleasant realities of their teen's school than are either teachers or principals. Forty-nine percent (49%) know their teen's school is not drug-free (61% of teens agree).

FIGURE 16



While most principals say the typical parent is "genuinely concerned," a plurality of teachers — and high school teachers especially — say the typical parent is "in denial." Few educators describe the typical parent as apathetic, resigned, or clueless (Teacher/Principal Question 41).

One of the principal advantages of the CASA research design is the possibility of making direct comparisons between the responses of parents concerning their teen and the teen's answers to the same questions. This facilitates the task of assessing how aware parents really are of their teen's circumstances. The results from the 1997 survey indicate that, in most cases, the parents are reasonably well informed.

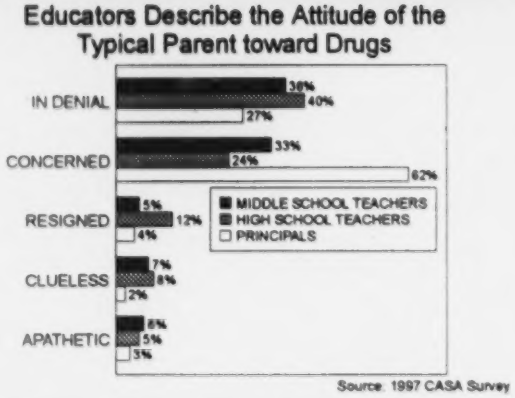
For example, in a majority of households (55%), the parent says the teen does not drink alcohol and the teen agrees. In roughly one-third (31%) of households, the parent underestimated the frequency of their teen's drinking, while in 5 percent of households the parent actually overestimated it (Teen/Parent Question 28).

Parents are much better informed with regard to smoking. In ninety-two percent (92%) of households, the parent and teen agree that the teen does not smoke on a daily basis. Only 3 percent of parents underestimated their teen's smoking while in 4 percent of households parents and teens agreed that the teen smokes at least one cigarette per day (Teen/Parent Question 23 & 23P).

When it comes to the teen's ability to purchase marijuana, one-third of the parents (35%) overestimated the speed with which their teen could buy marijuana while only 17 percent underestimated how quickly their teen could buy it (Teen/Parent Question 43).

In 21 percent of households, parents believe their teens will likely use illegal drugs in the future and their teens agree.

FIGURE 17



Another 27 percent of households have parents who believe their teen will not use drugs and a teen that says they will. In 37 percent of households, the parents and teens agree that the teen will not use illegal drugs in the future (Teen/Parent Question 69).

Seventy-nine percent of households have parents who say that their teen has not yet used illegal drugs and teens that say they have not. Only 8% of parents and teens agree that the teen has used drugs. Nine percent of households have parents that believe their teen has not done drugs and a teen that says they have done them.

Some parents have a tendency to overestimate their influence over whether their teen will use drugs in the future. In fact, one-third (30%) of the households we surveyed have a parent who says they have more influence over their teen than the teen says they have. Sixteen percent (16%) of the parents underestimate their influence while 53 percent of the households have parents and teens that agree on the amount of influence parents have over teen drug use.

One issue on which substantial disagreement between parents and teens exists is whether a serious discussion about the risks of using illegal drugs has occurred. A large majority of parents (84%) think that such a conversation took place — in fact most of these parents recall multiple conversations — while just over half of teens (55%) recall having had such a conversation (Teen/Parent Question 60).

The responses to these questions indicate that a minority (roughly one-third) of parents have inaccurate information about the activities of their teens. A majority of parents actually "know the score" with regard to their teen's use of alcohol, drugs, and especially cigarettes. In most, if not all cases, a parent's level of knowledge about their teen's activities is inversely related to age — the older the teen, the less the parent knows.

In some instances, parents may even contribute to substance use. Eighteen percent of teens (25% of those ages 15-17) have attended a party in the last two years at which parents purchased alcohol for or served alcohol to underage teens (Teen/Parent Question 30).

Marijuana is often available at parties attended by teens. A majority of teens 15-17 (56%) have attended a party in the last six months where marijuana was available (Teen/Parent Question 35).

There are a few significant demographic observations regarding the incidence of marijuana and alcohol at teen parties. For instance, 50% of teens from the West had been to a party in the last six months where marijuana was available. This compares to 38% for the rest of the country. Native Americans and Hispanics are also more likely to fall into this category (62% and 56% respectively) than whites or blacks (39% and 37% respectively).

Do parents have influence over the decisions of their teens on whether to smoke, drink, or use drugs? Almost all say they have "a great deal" or "fair amount " of influence (90%). But a more

PARENTAL INFLUENCE

"How much influence, in general, do [parents have/you think you have] today over whether [teenagers your age/your teenagers] will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs?"

	Teachers	Principals	Teens	Parents
A Great Deal	35%	44%	33%	63%
A Fair Amount	38%	37%	28%	27%
Not Very Much	23%	15%	28%	6%
None at All	1%	2%	11%	3%
Don't Know/No Response	3%	1%	2%	1%

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modest 77 percent of teens say their own parents have such influence (Teen/Parent Questions 62). Interestingly, when asked about the influence of parents in general, fewer teens (61%) say parents have a great deal or fair amount of influence over their teens (Teen/Parent Question 20).

Principals were asked to assess the likelihood parents would support them if they were to discipline a child for drinking or using drugs. Forty-two percent (42%) professed to be "totally confident." Fifty-six percent (56%) are less than "totally confident" of this(Teacher/Parent Question 36P).

Most Teachers Love Teaching — Moral Impact a Factor

Among the teachers with whom we spoke in this survey there prevails a high degree of job satisfaction. Half (52%) tell us they "love teaching;" 38 percent say they "like it a lot." That leaves just 10 percent who either "like it somewhat," or dislike teaching (Teacher/Principal Question 15).

The characteristics of the school in which these teachers work do not seem to have a significant effect on job satisfaction. Neither the size of the school, the size or affluence of the community where the school is located, whether the school is public or private, the number of students taught or the percentage of minorities in the student body seem to affect the affection teachers have for their profession. Similarly, the grade level, the subject taught or the length of tenure of the teacher have little affect on satisfaction.

Even the number of troubles found in the school (including student smoking, drinking, the presence of illegal drugs and weapons on school grounds) do not determine how much a teacher likes his or her job.

What does have a significant impact on teachers' job satisfaction is the character of the students. Those teachers who say there has not been a deterioration in students' academic and moral preparation are more likely to report they love their job. For example, of those who say students are currently "much better prepared" academically, 65 percent say they love teaching.

Also of significance are the perceptions of a supportive principal and the possibility of influencing the lives of their students. A solid majority of teachers (74%) say they are "totally confident" their principal would back them up if they reported a student for drinking or using drugs (Teacher/ Principal Question 36). Among those teachers who say they are less than totally confident, a plurality does not love their job.

Similarly, if a teacher does not believe they have "a great deal" of responsibility for the moral development of their students or a "great deal" of influence with their students, they are much less likely to love their job (Teacher/ Principal Question 42 & 43).

The biggest problem teachers report in their work is that students don't want to learn (cited by 18%). The biggest problem, according to principals, is lack of funding (27%; Teacher/Principal Question 18).

Teachers Give Students Poor Grades for Morals, Character

Teachers report that their students are leaving school better prepared academically, but are arriving less well fortified morally. Half (50%) say that their students are better educated when they leave school than were students in the past. Twenty-two percent (22%) say their students are more poorly educated; 22 percent say that today's students are equal to students in the past in terms of academic preparation (Teacher/Principal Question 19).

But teachers regard their students today as less moral. Only 14 percent regard students to be more moral, while a majority (55%) say today's students are less moral. One quarter (25%) consider students to be morally equivalent to students in the past (Teacher/Principal Question 23).

Interestingly, teachers do not hold parents accountable for this decline: 64% rate parents as "successful" at instilling "a sense of responsibility, morals, and values in their children" (Teacher/Principal Question 39). These judgments are not related to a teacher's tenure. But they are related to the incidence of warning signs in school.

How else has the task of teaching changed during the careers of our nation's middle and high school teachers and principals? For one, most educators — 55 percent of teachers and 47 percent of principals — have witnessed an increase in the prevalence of illegal drugs in the lives of their students. Roughly a third of teachers and principals say the prevalence of illegal drugs is the same as when they started teaching. Eight percent (8%) of teachers and 16 percent of principals think drugs have decreased (Teacher/Principal Question 22).

These perceptions do not vary significantly with the length of tenure as an educator. Even 44 percent of those teaching 5 years or less have witnessed an increase in the presence of illegal drugs in the lives of their students.

All Four Groups Recognize Cultural Effect

When asked why teens start using drugs in the first place, few teachers and principals attributed it to the influence of culture ("movies, television, and music"), but significant minorities (20%) did cite "society at large" as responsible. (Teacher/ Principal Question 46). The same number of parents (20%) concur (Teen/Parent Question 53P).

THE CULTURE WARS

% Who Agree:	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS	TEENS	PARENTS
Less Smoking in Movies Would Yield Fewer Teen Smokers	74%	80%	49%	64%
Fewer Rock/Rap Stars Using Drugs Would Yield Less Teen Drug Use	85%	91%	59%	76%
Portrayal of Adverse Alcohol Effects Would Yield Fewer Teen Drinkers	83%	88%	66%	82%

Questions 49-51 on Teacher/Principal Questionnaire, Questions 31-33 on Teen/Parent Questionnaire

Teachers, principals and parents, and to a lesser degree teens, agree that the absence of cigarette smoking in movies would reduce teen smoking.

Even stronger is the belief by all four groups that reducing the blatant use of illegal drugs by rock and rap stars would lower teen drug use. Finally, large majorities think the portrayal of the adverse effects of alcohol consumption would reduce teenage drinking. This is the only proposal of which focuses on showing the negative side of substance abuse (as opposed to simply ending passive promotion) — and is the most credible for teens and parents.

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FIGHTING DRUGS IN SCHOOL

% Who Favor:	TEACHERS	PRINCIPALS	TEENS	PARENTS
Random Locker Searches	80%	84%	55%	77%
Zero-Tolerance Drug Policy	79%	80%	73%	69%
Drug Testing of Student Athletes	66%	73%	73%	79%
Drug Testing for Teachers	61%	68%	NA	NA
Drug Testing of All Students	38%	53%	52%	42%

What's to be Done

Of the five policies we tested for fighting drugs in secondary schools, all enjoyed substantial support among one or more of the four groups surveyed. Indiscriminant drug testing of all students is not supported by a majority teachers and parents, and is only narrowly supported by principals and students. But random locker searches, a zero-tolerance policy with students, and drug testing of student athletes all enjoy broad support. Even the drug testing of teachers is endorsed by a majority of teachers (61%) and principals (68%).

Separately, fifty percent (50%) of parents would test their teen for drugs if they suspected drug use; 42 percent would not (Teen/Parent Question 63P). A large majority of parents say teachers should be legally required to report suspicions of student illegal drug use (Teen/Parent Question 46).

Overwhelmingly, teachers and principals say that students in their school currently receive instruction on the dangers of using illegal drugs (Teacher/Principal Question 57A). This instruction is regarded as "fairly effective" by a plurality of teachers and principals (Teacher/Principal Question 58). More narrowly, 52 percent of teens say their instruction is effective, as do 71 percent of parents (Teen/Parent Question 53).

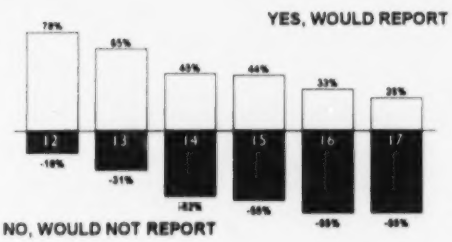
Teachers and principals give a passing grade to DARE, the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program (a plurality of both groups say it is "fairly effective") (Teacher/Principal Question 59). Over half of principals (59%) and 39 percent of teachers report the "Drug Free Schools Act" has had practical benefits in the fight against teen drug use.

A narrow majority of teachers consider themselves to be adequately trained to spot substance abuse (54%), but a minority feel themselves adequately trained to teach the dangers of substance abuse (46%) (Teacher/ Principal Question 61A & 61B).

Student participation in anti-drug efforts appears to wane as the teen ages. A majority of students would not report either a drug user or a drug seller by the time they reach age 14 (Teen/Parent Question 58A & B).

FIGURE 18

Report Student Selling Illegal Drugs?



Source: 1997 CASA Survey

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Survey Methodology and Report on Sample Performance

This is the third year CASA has commissioned surveys on American attitudes toward illegal drugs and other substance abuse issues. As in prior years, the research project design began with focus groups to explore attitudes and test survey questions. Three groups were held this year in Montclair, New Jersey, a racially mixed community with both upper and lower middle class students in its public schools. One group conducted at a Montclair high school consisted of teachers and guidance counselors. Two groups were conducted at a community center with middle school and high school students.

Teachers and Principals

The survey of teachers and principals was conducted by telephone with a sample which was randomly selected from a commercial list of persons in these occupations. The provider of the sample described their database as follows:

"This file contains over 1 million educators by name at their home addresses who have opened, read, and responded to direct mail offers. They buy supplementary instructional books and textbooks for use in their classrooms, purchase professional development materials and attend seminars. These educators' names are from the in-house customer lists of the leading US publishers and suppliers of educational books and products."

Interviewing was conducted June 7-11, 1997, among the teachers and June 12-17 among the principals. Respondents were screened to insure they taught or worked at secondary schools. Valid interviews were obtained with 305 middle school teachers, 484 high school teachers, and 401 principals of middle or high schools.

In seeking to obtain the teacher interviews, 1727 interviews were attempted with the listed respondent, and 938 were terminated because the respondent did not meet screening criteria. In reaching principals, 1559 interviews with listed individuals were attempted, and 401 completed.

Since the surveys of teachers and principals utilized listed samples, a calculation of sampling error cannot be made, since this presumes a random probability sample design. However, a random survey of teachers consisting of 789 interviews would have a margin of sampling error of ±3.5%, and a random survey of 401 principals would have a margin of sampling error of ±4.9%, at the 95% confidence level.

In order to assess the quality of the obtained survey samples of teachers and principals, we compared key demographic characteristics of our samples with the results obtained by the 1993-1994 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), conducted by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics.

The SASS results reported here have been screened to isolate just middle and high school teachers. Overall, the results of our interviewing closely matched the SASS characteristics. The CASA survey was much more female and somewhat better educated than the SASS survey. We have corrected the sex and education level results with weighting.

The principals sample deviated significantly from the SASS results in regional distribution; CASA obtained just 3 percent of its interviews in the West. This was too great a discrepancy to correct with weighting in our judgment. Other principal characteristics matched those of the SASS survey adequately.

Teens and Parents

The surveys of teenagers and parents utilized random digit dialing techniques, in which a pool of telephone numbers was created representing all 48 continental states in proportion to their population.

using extensive information concerning telephone number assignments across-the-country. The random generation of telephone numbers has the advantage of capturing unlisted numbers.

The random digit telephone numbers were called, and then the household was qualified for participation in the survey by determining that a teen, 12-17 lived in the household. The first interview in any household was conducted alternatively with a parent or a teen, determined in part by which was available, and subsequent calls were made to that household to complete a second interview with the other party.

In total, 1,115 teenagers, and 998 parents of teenagers were interviewed between June 21 and July 7, 1997. 648 of the teens and parents came from the same household, continuing a research design pioneered by CASA in 1996. The margin of sampling error for the teenager sample is ±2.9% at a 95% confidence level (meaning, were it possible to interview all teenagers in the country between the ages of 12 and 17, the results would vary by no more than ±2.9%, 19 time out of 20, from what was found in this survey). The margin of sampling error for the parent sample is ±3.1%.

After comparing the results of the teen and parents surveys with known national population characteristics, weighting was applied in two stages, first to bring the households in line with ethnic and regional targets. At the second stage, teens were weighted to bring the gender and household structure (two-parent versus single-parent) in line with national statistics. A second-stage parental weight was constructed to correct gender and marital status.

Data collection was supervised by Dr. Frank Luntz, president of the Luntz Research Companies. This report was written by Steven Wagner, President of QEV Analytics.

TEACHER VARIABLES	SASS	CASA	CASA wghtd
Census Regions			
Northeast	21%	20%	20%
South	26%	29%	28%
Midwest	35%	35%	36%
West	17%	15%	17%
Gender			
Male	44%	29%	44%
Female	56%	71%	56%
Marital Status			
Married	73%	73%	73%
Widowed, Divorced, Separated	11%	11%	10%
Never Married	16%	11%	12%
Education			
No BA	1%	0%	1%
BA	50%	26%	26%
MA	47%	65%	66%
Ph.D.	1%	5%	4%
Member of Union			
Yes	70%	72%	77%
No	31%	26%	22%
Ethnicity			
White/Non-Hispanic	89%	89%	72%
White/Hispanic	3%	1%	10%
Black/Non-Hispanic	6%	5%	13%
Black/Hispanic	*	*	*
Native American	1%	1%	2%
Asian, other	1%	1%	3%
City Size			
Urban	28%	27%	27%
Suburban	30%	46%	45%
Rural	43%	27%	27%
Age			
<30	12%	6%	6%
30-39	22%	16%	17%
40-49	40%	38%	38%
50+	26%	34%	33%
Sector of School			
Public	86%	90%	90%
Private	14%	9%	9%
Level of School			
Middle School	42%	40%	41%
High School	58%	60%	59%
% Non-White Students			
0-4%	27%	30%	31%
5%-19%	26%	25%	27%
20%-49%	21%	19%	20%
50%-100%	19%	21%	22%

PRINCIPAL VARIABLES	SASS SURVEY	CASA SURVEY
Census Region		
Northeast	17%	15%
Midwest	29%	41%
South	34%	42%
West	20%	3%
Gender		
Male	79%	78%
Female	21%	22%
Education		
Associates or Bachelor's Degree	9%	6%
Master's	59%	69%
Above Master's	30%	25%
Ethnicity		
White/Non-Hispanic	91%	86%
Black/Non-Hispanic	6%	7%
Hispanic	3%	3%
Native American	1%	1%
Asian or Pacific	*	1%
City Size		
Urban	23%	19%
Suburban	25%	27%
Rural	52%	53%
Age		
<30	1%	1%
30-39	12%	8%
40-49	48%	46%
50+	40%	45%
Sector of School		
Public	70%	84%
Private	30%	16%
% Non-White Students		
0-4%	36%	35%
5%-19%	26%	24%
20%-49%	21%	20%
50%-100%	18%	20%

GROWING UP IN AMERICA

THE AGE DIFFERENTIAL IN SURVEY QUESTIONS

QUESTION	12 YR. OLDS	17 YR. OLDS	NET DIFFER -ENCE
I would report someone selling illegal drugs at school.	78%	26%	-52
I would report someone using illegal drugs at school.	75%	24%	-51
I have a curfew of 10:00 p.m. or earlier.	54%	4%	-50
I can buy marijuana within a day.	16%	65%	+49
My school is drug-free.	71%	22%	-49
I never drink.	81%	33%	-48
I know someone who sells illegal drugs.	10%	52%	+42
Half or more of my friends drink.	5%	46%	+41
My curfew is after 10:00 pm.	10%	51%	+41
I know someone fairly well who has used acid, cocaine, or heroin.	15%	50%	+35
My parents always know where I go on the weekends.	69%	34%	-35
If there were less smoking in the movies, fewer teens would smoke.	67%	33%	-34
I think the drug instruction at my school is very effective.	41%	10%	-31
Teachers have a great deal of influence over teen drug use.	38%	8%	-30
Half or more of my friends use marijuana.	4%	34%	+30
I have personally witnessed the sale of illegal drugs in my neighborhood.	6%	33%	+27
I have never smoked.	94%	71%	-23
I favor drug testing students at my school.	67%	47%	-20
I favor a zero-tolerance policy at my school.	82%	65%	-17
I rely on my parents most to make decisions.	48%	32%	-16
My parents always know where I go after school.	60%	45%	-15
I get A's and B's in school.	69%	54%	-15
I frequently or always discuss my serious problems with my parents.	51%	36%	-15
I have never had a serious discussion about drugs with my parents.	34%	49%	+15
I favor drug testing student athletes at my school.	72%	57%	-15
If fewer rock and rap stars used drugs, fewer teens would use drugs.	64%	51%	-13
I have no curfew.	34%	46%	+12
I am happy with life. (Responded 8,9, or 10 on a ten-point scale).	73%	61%	-12
I have dinner with my family 6 or 7 nights per week.	45%	34%	-11
It is likely I will use illegal drugs.	11%	21%	+10
I attend religious services at least weekly.	39%	33%	-6
I favor random locker searches in my school.	57%	51%	-6
Drugs are a teen's biggest problem.	38%	41%	+3

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DATA TABULATIONS — TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS

Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm calling from the national public opinion research company. We're conducting an important nationwide survey of teachers, who have been randomly selected from a national database of high school and middle school teachers.

This is not a sales call; we aren't going to ask you to buy or do anything—we just want to learn your opinion on some issues of national importance. This interview will take about 15 minutes, and I want to emphasize your answers are completely confidential. By the way, there are no right or wrong answers to these questions; we really just want to learn your opinions.

Legend:

MS ➢ Middle School Teachers
HS ➢ High School Teachers
T ➢ Weighted Average of All Teachers
P ➢ Unweighted Sample of Principals
*** ➢ Response of < 0.5%**

[Variations in principals' version of question text denoted in brackets]

1. Are you currently a [teacher/principal] in a middle school or a high school in grades 6-12?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
100%	100%	100%	100%	YES
0%	0%	0%	0%	NO

2. [TEACHERS ONLY] What grade level do you teach? [IF MULTIPLE] Well, what is the grade level of most of your students?

MS	HS	T	
320	485	805	Sample size
13%		5%	SIXTH
39%		16%	SEVENTH
48%		20%	EIGHTH
	27%	16%	NINTH
	25%	14%	TENTH
	22%	13%	ELEVENTH
	27%	16%	TWELTH

3. What are the grades in your school?

3A FROM_____(1 TO 12) TO
3B TO_____(1-12)

4. Is your school public, private but not religiously affiliated, or is it private and religiously affiliated?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
86%	94%	90%	84%	PUBLIC
3%	3%	3%	3%	PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUS
10%	3%	6%	13%	PRIVATE, RELIGIOUS
1%	*	1%	*	OTHER

5. [TEACHERS ONLY] What subject do you teach? [IF MULTIPLE] What is the subject of most of the classes you teach?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
42%	40%	41%		ENGLISH/LIT.
9%	8%	9%		HISTORY/GOV/ SOCIAL STUDIES
1%	3%	2%		ECON/BUSINESS/ACCOUNTING
1%	4%	3%		FOREIGN LANG.
17%	14%	15%		MATH/COMPUTER SCIENCES
7%	9%	8%		SCIENCE
3%	7%	5%		PHYSICAL EDUCATION
3%	2%	2%		MUSIC/ART/DRAMA
4%	3%	3%		SPECIAL EDUCATION
3%	4%	3%		VOCATIONAL
7%	6%	6%		OTHER SUBJECTS
2%	1%	1%		NOT CURRENTLY TEACHING
1%	*	*		DK/NR

6. In what year did you [begin teaching/become a principal] at the high school or middle school level?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
22%	14%	17%	35%	1 TO 5 YEARS AGO
20%	16%	18%	24%	6 TO 10 YEARS AGO
27%	22%	24%	29%	11 TO 20 YEARS AGO
24%	38%	32%	10%	21 TO 30 YEARS AGO
8%	10%	9%	1%	OVER 30 YEARS AGO

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7. How many students do you have, on average, in your classes?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
13%	12%	12%		1 - 15
43%	47%	45%		16 - 25
39%	37%	38%		26 - 35
5%	4%	4%		OVER 35

8. And roughly what percentage of your student body is non-white meaning black, African-American, Hispanic, Asian, Native American or other non-white?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
36%	41%	39%	43%	0-5%
10%	11%	11%	7%	6-10%
11%	14%	13%	12%	11-20%
22%	19%	20%	19%	21-50%
21%	15%	18%	17%	OVER 50%
N/A	N/A	N/A	3%	DK/NR

9. How affluent is the community in which your school is located? Is it ...

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
3%	4%	4%	2%	WEALTHY
19%	19%	19%	10%	UPPER MIDDLE
31%	38%	35%	38%	MIDDLE CLASS
30%	25%	27%	35%	LOWER MIDDLE/ WORKING CLASS
9%	5%	7%	6%	POOR
8%	9%	9%	9%	MIXED
1%	*	*	1%	DK/NR

10. Is the neighborhood where your school is located urban, suburban or rural?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
31%	24%	27%	19%	URBAN
41%	48%	45%	27%	SUBURBAN
27%	27%	27%	53%	RURAL/NOT METRO
1%	1%	1%	1%	DK/NR

11. How many students are there in your school?

MS	HS	T	P	
327	462	789	401	Sample size
13%	5%	8%	29%	<300
41%	21%	29%	46%	300-749
20%	12%	16%	12%	750-999
19%	25%	22%	9%	1000-1499
3%	16%	10%	4%	1500-1999
5%	21%	14%	1%	2000+

12. What is the zip code for the school where you teach?

13. Do you coach an athletic team or supervise another student activity after school hours? [IF YES] Which one? [TEACHERS ONLY]

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
17%	27%	23%		COACH ATHLETIC TEAM
33%	33%	33%		SUPERVISE OTHER ACTVTY
50%	40%	44%		NEITHER
0%	*	*		DK/REFUSED

14. Are you a member of a teachers union? Which one? [TEACHERS ONLY]

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
45%	55%	51%		NEA OR STATE AFFILIATE
5%	8%	7%		AFT OR STATE AFFILIATE
15%	14%	14%		OTHER UNION
32%	22%	26%		NOT A MEMBER
4%	2%	3%		DK/REFUSED

15. Overall, how do you feel about being a teacher? Do you ... [TEACHERS ONLY]

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
49%	54%	52%		LOVE IT
41%	37%	38%		LIKE IT A LOT
8%	8%	8%		LIKE IT SOMEWHAT
2%	1%	2%		DISLIKE IT SOMEWHAT
*	*	*		DISLIKE IT A LOT
0%	0%	0%		HATE IT
0%	0%	0%		DK/REFUSED

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16. What do you think is the most important problem facing young people today who are the age of your students?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
27%	24%	25%	13%	PROBLEMS WITH PARENTS/FAMILY
14%	16%	15%	15%	DRUGS
13%	14%	14%	16%	SOCIAL PRESSURES
10%	10%	10%	11%	DECLINING MORALITY
4%	7%	6%	5%	JOBS/EMPLOYMENT
4%	4%	4%	6%	DOING WELL IN SCHOOL
3%	3%	3%	3%	CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL
2%	2%	2%	2%	OTHER CRIME AND VIOLENCE
1%	3%	2%	3%	QUALITY OF EDUCATION
2%	1%	1%	1%	SEXUAL ISSUES
0%	1%	1%	1%	GETTING INTO COLLEGE
18%	12%	15%	24%	OTHER
2%	4%	3%	2%	DK/REFUSED

17. In general, when it comes to morality and values, is there a definite right and wrong, or not? [TEACHERS ONLY]

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
63%	67%	65%		YES
21%	23%	22%		NO
14%	8%	10%		DEPENDS [VOL]
2%	3%	3%		DK/REFUSED

18. What is the biggest difficulty you face as a [teacher/ principal] in giving your students a high quality education?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
17%	19%	18%	8%	STUDENTS DON'T WANT TO LEARN
13%	11%	12%	2%	NOT ENOUGH TIME
17%	8%	12%	5%	CHILD BEHAVIOR/ DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS
10%	8%	9%	11%	FAMILY PROBLEMS OF STUDENTS
7%	5%	6%	3%	LACK OF ADMINISTRATION / TEACHER SUPPORT
6%	6%	6%	1%	CLASS SIZE
4%	6%	5%	5%	SCHOOL FACILITIES/ TEXT BOOKS
4%	4%	4%	6%	STUDENTS' LACK OF EDUCATION
4%	3%	4%	27%	LACK OF FUNDING
1%	4%	3%	2%	BUREAUCRACY
1%	2%	2%	3%	TOO MANY DUTIES
1%	3%	2%	1%	PROBLEM CHILDREN
1%	1%	1%	1%	NO FREEDOM
1%	1%	1%	2%	OTHER JOB RELATED
1%	*	1%	*	SUBSTANCE ABUSE
9%	11%	10%	20%	OTHER STUDENT RELATED
3%	7%	6%	4%	DK/NR

19. In your opinion, how does the overall education of students graduating from your school now compare with when you [began teaching/became principal] at the **[INSERT LEVEL]?** Are students now graduating from your school much better educated, somewhat better educated, somewhat more poorly educated, or much more poorly educated, academically?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
14%	13%	13%	25%	MUCH BETTER EDUCATED
35%	38%	37%	47%	SOMEWHAT BETTER EDUCATED
22%	22%	22%	21%	ABOUT THE SAME
17%	18%	18%	2%	SOMEWHAT MORE POORLY EDUCATED
4%	4%	4%	*	MUCH MORE POORLY EDUCATED
8%	5%	6%	5%	DK/NR

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20A. In the past year, have any students been caught with a gun in your school? [SPLIT SAMPLE]

MS	HS	T	P	
168	243	411	200	Sample size
21%	22%	21%	6%	YES
78%	75%	76%	95%	NO
1%	3%	3%	*	DK/NR

20B. In the past year, have any students been caught with guns or knives in your school? [SPLIT SAMPLE]

MS	HS	T	P	
152	242	394	201	Sample size
39%	45%	43%	28%	YES
58%	47%	51%	71%	NO
3%	8%	6%	1%	DK/NR

21. In the past three years, has a student at your school died as the result of drinking and driving, or from a drug overdose, or in any other incident involving alcohol or illegal drugs?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
16%	41%	30%	9%	YES
78%	53%	63%	87%	NO
6%	7%	7%	5%	DK/NR

22. In the time you have been [teaching/a principal] at **[INSERT LEVEL]**, has the prevalence of drugs in the lives of your students increased a great deal, increased somewhat, stayed the same, decreased somewhat, or decreased a great deal?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
17%	23%	20%	12%	INCREASED A GREAT DEAL
35%	33%	34%	35%	INCREASED SOMEWHAT
34%	31%	32%	32%	STAYED ABOUT THE SAME
6%	7%	6%	12%	DECREASED SOMEWHAT
2%	2%	2%	4%	DECREASED A GREAT DEAL
6%	5%	6%	6%	DK/NR

23. And how do the morals and values of your students today compare with when you [began teaching/ became a principal] at the **[INSERT LEVEL]**: are your students today much more moral, somewhat more moral, somewhat less moral, or much less moral than your students were back then?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
4%	2%	3%	6%	MUCH MORE MORAL
12%	11%	11%	19%	SOMEWHAT MORE MORAL
25%	26%	25%	30%	STAYED ABOUT THE SAME
39%	41%	40%	34%	SOMEWHAT LESS MORAL
14%	15%	15%	7%	MUCH LESS MORAL
7%	5%	6%	4%	DK/NR

Now let me ask you about specific student behavior at your school ...

24. Do students smoke on school grounds? [IF YES] Is smoking explicitly allowed, or is it tolerated, or does it happen despite the best efforts of the school administrators?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
5%	1%	3%	2%	STUDENTS SMOKE/ SMOKING IS ALLOWED
1%	5%	4%	2%	STUDENTS SMOKE/ SMOKING IS TOLERATED
33%	50%	43%	36%	STUDENTS SMOKE DESPITE BEST EFFORTS
60%	42%	50%	60%	STUDENTS DO NOT SMOKE
1%	1%	1%	1%	DK/NR

25. Do any students drink alcoholic beverages on school grounds? Is drinking tolerated by school administrators, or does it happen despite the best efforts of school administrators?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
1%	2%	2%	1%	STUDENTS DRINK/ DRINKING IS TOLERATED
16%	37%	29%	18%	STUDENTS DRINK DESPITE ADMIN. EFFORTS
70%	51%	59%	76%	STUDENTS DO NOT DRINK
12%	9%	11%	6%	DK/NR

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26. Is your school a drug-free school or is it not drug-free, meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs, or sell drugs on school grounds?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
68%	49%	56%	73%	IS DRUG FREE
25%	46%	37%	25%	IS NOT DRUG FREE
7%	6%	6%	2%	DK/NR

27. Given the resources available at your school, is it possible or not possible to create a drug-free school?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
68%	49%	56%	73%	NOT ASKED
13%	19%	16%	11%	POSSIBLE
15%	30%	24%	16%	NOT POSSIBLE
4%	3%	4%	*	DK/NR

28. In your opinion, what percentage of the students in your school have tried marijuana at least once?

MS	HS	T	P	
327	463	790	N/A	Sample size
1%	0%	*		0%
19%	2%	9%		<10%
26%	13%	18%		10-24%
17%	27%	23%		25-49%
16%	37%	28%		50%+
23%	22%	22%		DK/NR

29. In your opinion, what percentage of the students in your school has tried other illegal drugs like acid, cocaine, and heroin at least once?

MS	HS	T	P	
327	462	789	N/A	Sample size
7%	1%	4%		0%
36%	18%	26%		<10%
16%	33%	26%		10-24%
10%	17%	14%		25-49%
2%	7%	5%		50%+
28%	26%	27%		DK/NR

30. In your opinion, what percentage of the students in your school use illegal drugs on a monthly basis or more often?

MS	HS	T	P	
328	462	790	401	Sample size
5%	1%	2%	11%	0%
31%	14%	21%	32%	<10%
22%	21%	21%	26%	10-24%
9%	21%	16%	14%	25-49%
5%	14%	10%	6%	50%+
29%	30%	29%	12%	DK/NR

31. Have you ever seen drugs sold in your school or on school grounds?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
8%	12%	10%	14%	YES
90%	87%	89%	86%	NO
2%	1%	2%	*	DK/NR

32. How often do you have a student show up in class whom you suspect has been drinking or using drugs: on a daily basis, weekly, monthly, rarely, never?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
4%	4%	4%		DAILY
9%	12%	11%		WEEKLY
6%	12%	10%		MONTHLY
50%	54%	52%		RARELY
29%	18%	22%		NEVER
2%	1%	1%		DON'T KNOW

33. How COMMITTED is your school principal to the goal of creating or maintaining a drug-free school. Is he or she ...

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
84%	76%	79%		TOTALLY COMMITTED
10%	16%	14%		FAIRLY COMMITTED
4%	5%	4%		ONLY A LITTLE COMMITTED
1%	1%	1%		NOT COMMITTED AT ALL
2%	2%	2%		DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

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34. If you suspected a student in one of your classes had been drinking or using drugs, does your school have a clearly established policy regarding what action you should take?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
86%	89%	88%	97%	YES
11%	10%	10%	3%	NO
3%	2%	2%	*	DK/NR

35A. In the past year, have you reported a student to school officials for using alcohol? [SPLIT SAMPLE]

MS	HS	T	P	
168	243	411	N/A	Sample size
19%	23%	21%		YES
79%	77%	78%		NO
2%	*	1%		DK/NR

35B. In the past year, have you reported a student to school officials for using illegal drugs? [SPLIT SAMPLE]

MS	HS	T	P	
152	242	394	N/A	Sample size
25%	33%	29%		YES
75%	66%	70%		NO
1%	1%	1%		DK/NR

36. And if you did report a student to school officials because you suspected a student in one of your classes had been drinking or using drugs, how confident are you that your school administration would back you up?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
78%	71%	74%		TOTALLY CONFIDENT
13%	20%	17%		SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT
3%	5%	4%		ONLY A LITTLE CONFIDENT
2%	2%	2%		NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL
4%	2%	3%		DK/NR

36P. [PRINCIPALS ONLY] And if you disciplined a student because you suspected that he or she had been drinking or using drugs, how confident are you that the student's parents would back you up? Are you:

MS	HS	T	P	
N/A	N/A	N/A	401	Sample size
			42%	TOTALLY CONFIDENT
			45%	SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT
			9%	ONLY A LITTLE CONFIDENT
			2%	NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL
			3%	DK/NR

37. Have you ever avoided getting involved in a situation or looked the other way when you suspected students were drinking or using drugs on school grounds?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
5%	7%	6%		YES
91%	91%	91%		NO
4%	2%	3%		DK/NR

38. In looking at the children [you teach/in your school], how much influence, in general, do their parents have today over whether their teenagers will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs:

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
36%	35%	35%	44%	A GREAT DEAL
38%	37%	38%	37%	A FAIR AMOUNT
20%	24%	23%	15%	NOT VERY MUCH
2%	1%	1%	2%	NONE AT ALL
4%	3%	3%	1%	DK/NR

39. Looking at the children [you teach/in your school], in your opinion, how successful have their parents been in instilling a sense of responsibility, morals and values in their children?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
13%	13%	13%	17%	VERY SUCCESSFUL
55%	48%	51%	62%	SOMEWHAT SUCCESSFUL
20%	28%	24%	17%	SOMEWHAT UNSUCCESSFUL
9%	7%	8%	3%	VERY UNSUCCESSFUL
4%	4%	4%	2%	DK/NR

40. Suppose the parent of a teenager who was under 16 found out their teen was smoking marijuana. In your opinion, should the parent view this as a crisis, or as part of growing up?

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MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
76%	74%	75%	87%	CRISIS
11%	18%	15%	8%	PART OF GROWING UP
13%	8%	10%	6%	DK/NR

41. When it comes to the possibility of teens using illegal drugs, which of these words best describes the attitude of the typical parents of your students:

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
33%	24%	28%	62%	GENUINELY CONCERNED
36%	40%	38%	27%	IN DENIAL
5%	12%	9%	4%	RESIGNED
7%	8%	8%	2%	CLUELESS
6%	5%	5%	3%	APATHETIC
14%	10%	12%	2%	DK/NR

42P. [PRINCIPALS ONLY] How much do the parents of your students support you in your efforts to educate their children? Are they generally...

MS	HS	T	P	
N/A	N/A	N/A	401	Sample size
			45%	VERY SUPPORTIVE
			50%	SOMEWHAT SUPPORTIVE
			4%	NOT VERY SUPPORTIVE
			1%	NOT SUPPORTIVE AT ALL
			*	DK/NR

42. [TEACHERS ONLY] How much responsibility do you feel you have as a teacher for helping to instill morals and values in your students?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
61%	57%	58%		A GREAT DEAL
29%	35%	33%		A FAIR AMOUNT
6%	6%	6%		NOT VERY MUCH
2%	1%	1%		NONE AT ALL
2%	2%	2%		DK/NR

43. How much influence do you think [you/teachers] have over whether their teenage students will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs:

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
12%	11%	12%	21%	A GREAT DEAL
42%	35%	38%	54%	A FAIR AMOUNT
39%	46%	43%	22%	NOT VERY MUCH
3%	6%	5%	2%	NONE AT ALL
4%	2%	3%	1%	DK/NR

44. Do you feel [you/the teachers in your school] are responsible for advising, counseling or informing your students about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
82%	80%	81%	96%	YES
13%	17%	15%	4%	NO
5%	3%	4%	1%	DK/NR

45. Do you know another teacher who occasionally uses marijuana or another illegal drug?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	N/A	Sample size
10%	15%	13%		YES
86%	82%	84%		NO
4%	3%	3%		DK/NR

45P. [PRINCIPALS ONLY] In your opinion, what percentage of the teachers in your school occasionally use marijuana or another illegal drug?

MS	HS	T	P	
N/A	N/A	N/A	401	Sample size
			65%	NONE
			14%	1-5%
			3%	10-50%
			0	51+%
			19%	DK/NR

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46. In general, who do you think is most responsible for a teen starting to use illegal drugs?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
23%	19%	21%	19%	THE CHILD HIMSELF OR HERSELF
11%	10%	10%	13%	THE CHILD'S PARENTS
41%	45%	44%	42%	FRIENDS OF THE CHILD
5%	2%	3%	5%	MOVIES, TELEVISION, AND MUSIC
18%	22%	20%	20%	SOCIETY AT LARGE
2%	2%	2%	1%	DK/NR

47. Is it possible that a student who uses marijuana every weekend can still do well in school?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
41%	51%	47%	51%	YES
48%	39%	43%	43%	NO
11%	10%	10%	7%	DK/NR

48. How harmful have illegal drugs been, if at all, to the quality of your students' education?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
27%	23%	25%	16%	VERY HARMFUL
22%	39%	32%	32%	FAIRLY HARMFUL
24%	23%	23%	28%	NOT VERY HARMFUL
15%	3%	8%	17%	NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
13%	13%	13%	7%	DK/NR

Next, I'm going to read to you several statements. After each, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement.

49. If there were less smoking in movies, fewer teens would smoke.

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
36%	32%	33%	39%	STRONGLY AGREE
41%	41%	41%	41%	SOMEWHAT AGREE
17%	17%	17%	12%	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
6%	8%	7%	7%	STRONGLY DISAGREE
1%	2%	2%	2%	DK/NR

50. If fewer rock and rap stars used illegal drugs, fewer teens would use drugs.

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
51%	45%	47%	49%	STRONGLY AGREE
34%	41%	38%	42%	SOMEWHAT AGREE
10%	8%	9%	4%	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
5%	4%	5%	4%	STRONGLY DISAGREE
1%	2%	1%	1%	DK/NR

51. If movies, television and music videos showed the bad effects of drinking more often, fewer teens would drink.

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
46%	37%	41%	42%	STRONGLY AGREE
39%	44%	42%	46%	SOMEWHAT AGREE
9%	13%	11%	8%	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
3%	3%	3%	3%	STRONGLY DISAGREE
3%	2%	3%	1%	DK/NR

Now let me ask you your opinion on several measures. Please tell me if you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following measures:

52. Random locker searches in your school for drugs and drug paraphernalia?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
54%	52%	53%	65%	STRONGLY FAVOR
26%	27%	27%	19%	SOMEWHAT FAVOR
9%	10%	9%	7%	SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
8%	8%	8%	6%	STRONGLY OPPOSE
4%	3%	3%	4%	DK/NR

53A. Drug testing of all students?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
16%	19%	18%	26%	STRONGLY FAVOR
17%	22%	20%	27%	SOMEWHAT FAVOR
29%	26%	27%	23%	SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
36%	29%	32%	22%	STRONGLY OPPOSE
2%	3%	3%	1%	DK/NR

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53B. Drug testing of student athletes?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
33%	37%	35%	41%	STRONGLY FAVOR
28%	30%	29%	32%	SOMEWHAT FAVOR
22%	20%	20%	14%	SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
16%	13%	14%	11%	STRONGLY OPPOSE
2%	1%	2%	2%	DK/NR

54. A zero-tolerance policy under which any student caught with drugs would be expelled from school?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
58%	57%	58%	57%	STRONGLY FAVOR
19%	19%	19%	23%	SOMEWHAT FAVOR
14%	15%	14%	10%	SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
6%	7%	7%	10%	STRONGLY OPPOSE
3%	2%	2%	1%	DK/NR

55. Removing the criminal penalties for marijuana possession?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
10%	11%	10%	8%	STRONGLY FAVOR
11%	11%	11%	7%	SOMEWHAT FAVOR
20%	18%	19%	18%	SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
55%	56%	55%	66%	STRONGLY OPPOSE
5%	5%	5%	2%	DK/NR

56. Drug testing for all teachers?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
32%	38%	36%	39%	STRONGLY FAVOR
24%	23%	23%	29%	SOMEWHAT FAVOR
18%	13%	15%	13%	SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
24%	24%	24%	18%	STRONGLY OPPOSE
3%	2%	2%	2%	DK/NR

57A. In a typical year, do students at your school get any instruction about the dangers of using illegal drugs?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
94%	94%	94%	98%	YES
4%	4%	4%	2%	NO
3%	2%	2%	0	DK/NR

57B. How many hours?

MS	HS	T	P	
300	455	755	395	Sample size
23%	25%	24%	24%	1-9
47%	37%	41%	76%	10+
30%	38%	35%	0	DK/NR

58. In your opinion, how effective is that instruction in deterring illegal drug use by students? Is it:

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
10%	6%	7%	19%	VERY EFFECTIVE
55%	44%	49%	63%	FAIRLY EFFECTIVE
28%	36%	33%	14%	NOT VERY EFFECTIVE
4%	10%	7%	2%	NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL
4%	6%	5%	2%	DK/NR

59. In your opinion, how effective do you think DARE, the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program, is at deterring the use of illegal drugs by your students? Is it:

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
15%	11%	13%	22%	VERY EFFECTIVE
50%	44%	46%	48%	FAIRLY EFFECTIVE
17%	23%	20%	13%	NOT VERY EFFECTIVE
4%	7%	5%	5%	NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL
8%	8%	8%	10%	DON'T HAVE PROGRAM
6%	8%	7%	3%	DK/NR

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60. In your opinion, has the "Drug Free Schools Act" had any practical benefits at your school in deterring the use of illegal drugs by your students. If you are unfamiliar with the act, please just say so.

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
41%	38%	39%	59%	YES
28%	29%	28%	25%	NO
19%	26%	23%	13%	UNFAMILIAR WITH THE ACT
13%	7%	10%	3%	DK/NR

61A. [TEACHERS ONLY] Do you feel you have been adequately trained in how to spot substance abuse and how to deal with it? [SPLIT SAMPLE]

MS	HS	T	P	
168	243	411	N/A	Sample size
50%	58%	54%		YES
39%	40%	40%		NO
11%	3%	6%		DK/NR

61B. [TEACHERS ONLY] Do you feel you have been adequately trained in how to teach about the dangers of substance abuse and how to deal with it?

MS	HS	T	P	
152	242	394	N/A	Sample size
52%	42%	46%		YES
45%	55%	51%		NO
3%	3%	3%		DK/NR

62. Are you now married, separated, divorced, widowed or have you never been married? Have you been married more than once?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
71%	75%	73%	82%	MARRIED
2%	1%	2%	2%	SEPARATED
8%	7%	7%	5%	DIVORCED
1%	1%	1%	1%	WIDOWED
13%	11%	12%	6%	NEVER BEEN MARRIED
2%	1%	1%	1%	MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE
4%	3%	3%	4%	DK/NR

63. How many children do you have?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
25%	20%	22%	15%	NONE
13%	15%	14%	11%	ONE
31%	34%	33%	40%	TWO
18%	20%	19%	20%	THREE
10%	8%	9%	14%	FOUR OR MORE
3%	4%	3%		DK/NR

64. Are any in their teens? How many?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
25%	20%	22%		NO CHILDREN
29%	39%	35%	50%	NO TEENAGE CHILDREN
24%	24%	24%	26%	ONE
19%	14%	16%	18%	TWO
3%	3%	3%	4%	THREE
0%	1%	1%	1%	FOUR OR MORE

65. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
18%	22%	21%	10%	NOT AT ALL
7%	10%	9%	9%	ONCE
9%	7%	8%	13%	TWICE
6%	10%	9%	8%	THREE TIMES
33%	34%	33%	38%	FOUR TIMES
22%	10%	15%	22%	MORE THAN FOUR TIMES
5%	8%	7%	*	DK/NR

66. What is your age, please?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
7%	5%	6%	1%	18-29
18%	17%	17%	8%	30-39
38%	36%	38%	43%	40-49
26%	32%	29%	37%	50-59
4%	4%	4%	5%	60+
7%	6%	7%	6%	REFUSED

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67. What is the highest level of education you've completed?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
0%	0%	0%	*	HIGH SCHOOL
1%	*	1%	*	SOME COLLEGE
30%	22%	26%	6%	COLLEGE
62%	69%	66%	68%	MASTERS
4%	5%	4%	25%	DOCTORATE OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE
3%	3%	3%	1%	REFUSED

68. What is your main racial or ethnic heritage: Hispanic or Latino-American, white but not Hispanic, African-American or black but not Hispanic, Asian-American, Native-American, or other?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
2%	1%	1%	3%	HISPANIC OR LATINO AMERICAN
86%	89%	87%	86%	WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
7%	3%	5%	7%	AFRICAN AMERICAN BUT NOT HISPANIC
1%	*	1%	1%	ASIAN AMERICAN
1%	1%	1%	1%	NATIVE AMERICAN
2%	2%	2%	1%	OTHER
2%	4%	3%	2%	DK/NR

69. Gender [by observation]

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
36%	50%	44%	78%	MALE
64%	50%	56%	22%	FEMALE

70. What best describes your cigarette smoking history?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
45%	45%	45%	54%	NEVER SMOKE
15%	17%	16%	16%	ONCE OR TWICE IN THE PAST
8%	5%	6%	5%	OCCASIONALLY NOW
8%	4%	6%	4%	REGULARLY NOW
18%	24%	21%	19%	REGULARLY IN THE PAST
6%	5%	5%	3%	DK/NR

71. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently use marijuana—none, less than half, half, more than half, or most or all of them?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
84%	82%	83%	93%	NONE
5%	9%	7%	3%	LESS THAN HALF
1%	1%	1%	*	HALF
0%	*	*	*	MORE THAN HALF
0%	*	*	*	MOST OR ALL OF THEM
10%	8%	9%	5%	DK/NR

72. How often do you drink beer, wine, or another alcoholic beverage?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
2%	1%	1%	3%	MORE THAN TWO DRINKS/DAY
*	2%	1%	2%	TWO DRINKS PER DAY
10%	17%	14%	17%	TWO TO SIX DRINKS PER WEEK
16%	14%	15%	13%	ONE DRINK PER WEEK
16%	13%	14%	14%	LESS THAN ONE DRINK PER WEEK
23%	25%	24%	19%	ALMOST NEVER
27%	23%	25%	30%	NEVER
6%	5%	5%	3%	DK/NR

73. It is pretty common for college and high school students to try marijuana and other drugs. When you were that age, did you ever try marijuana? [IF YES] Was there a time when you used marijuana fairly regularly?

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
10%	15%	13%	13%	YES, USED FAIRLY REGULARLY
12%	14%	13%	10%	TRIED, NOT USED REGULARLY
68%	63%	65%	74%	NO
11%	7%	9%	4%	DK/NR

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74. Census Region

MS	HS	T	P	
320	485	805	401	Sample size
21%	20%	20%	15%	NORTHEAST
31%	39%	36%	41%	MIDWEST
32%	25%	28%	42%	SOUTH
17%	17%	17%	3%	WEST

[Variations in parents' version of question text denoted in brackets]

1. First, what is your age, please?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	N/A	Sample size
29%	0	14%		12
35%	0	17%		13
36%	0	18%		14
0	37%	19%		15
0	34%	17%		16
0	29%	15%		17

1AP. [PARENTS ONLY] Please tell me how many children you have between the ages of 12 and 17 who live with you?]

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	994	Sample size
			13%	MALE 12
			13%	MALE 13
			13%	MALE 14
			16%	MALE 15
			13%	MALE 16
			12%	MALE 17
			10%	FEMALE 12
			11%	FEMALE 13
			12%	FEMALE 14
			11%	FEMALE 15
			10%	FEMALE 16
			11%	FEMALE 17

1P. First, what is your age, please?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	988	Sample size
			*	18-29
			28%	30-39
			59%	40-49
			12%	50-59
			1%	60+

2. Gender [by observation]

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	999	Sample size
50%	51%	51%	40%	MALE
50%	49%	50%	60%	FEMALE

3. What kind of school do you attend: public, private but not religiously affiliated, or religiously-affiliated?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	N/A	Sample size
86%	88%	87%		PUBLIC
4%	4%	4%		PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUS
9%	7%	8%		PRIVATE, RELIGIOUS
1%	1%	1%		DK/NR

4. Are you the ... in your family?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
548	563	1111	N/A	Sample size
36%	36%	36%		YOUNGEST CHILD
22%	23%	23%		MIDDLE CHILD
33%	31%	32%		OLDEST CHILD
9%	10%	9%		ONLY CHILD
0	1%	*		DK/NR

5. How often [do you/does your teen] tell [your parent(s)/you] where [you're/he or she is] going to be after school or after work?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	564	1110	999	Sample size
55%	47%	51%	71%	ALWAYS
30%	32%	31%	22%	MOST OF THE TIME
8%	11%	9%	3%	SOMETIMES
4%	6%	5%	2%	HARDLY EVER
3%	4%	3%	1%	NEVER
1%	*	1%	*	DK/NR

6. How often do you tell you parent(s) where you're really going on the weekends? [Parent Text: How often does your teen tell you where they're really going when they go out evenings and weekends?]

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TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	564	1110	999	Sample size
65%	44%	54%	72%	ALWAYS
23%	31%	27%	18%	MOST OF THE TIME
9%	14%	11%	3%	SOMETIMES
2%	6%	4%	1%	HARDLY EVER
1%	5%	3%	2%	NEVER
1%	*	*	3%	DK/NR

7. When you're going out, how often do your parent(s) ask you where you're going? [Parent Text: When your teen is going out, how often do you ask where they're going?]

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	563	1110	999	Sample size
70%	65%	67%	88%	ALWAYS
19%	20%	20%	7%	MOST OF THE TIME
7%	8%	8%	2%	SOMETIMES
2%	4%	3%	1%	HARDLY EVER
2%	2%	2%	2%	NEVER
*	*	*	1%	DK/NR

8. Do you have a specific time you have to be in the house on weekend nights? What is that time?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	563	1109	N/A	Sample size
41%	9%	24%		10:00 OR EARLIER
18%	41%	30%		10:00 TO 12:00
2%	10%	6%		AFTER MIDNIGHT
37%	40%	39%		NO CURFEW
2%	1%	2%		DK/NR

9. If you're going to be home late or change your plans, how often are you expected to call your parent(s) to let them know? [Parent Text: If your teen is going to be home late or changes his or her plans, do you expect them to call you to let you know?]

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	564	1109	999	Sample size
75%	73%	74%	94%	ALWAYS
16%	14%	15%	5%	MOST OF THE TIME
6%	6%	6%	*	SOMETIMES
2%	2%	2%	0	HARDLY EVER
1%	5%	3%	1%	NEVER
1%	1%	1%	1%	DK/NR

10A. On the average weekday, about how many hours a day do you spend watching television?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	562	1109	N/A	Sample size
4%	8%	6%		NONE
78%	78%	78%		1-5
12%	10%	11%		6-10
6%	4%	5%		OVER 10

10B. How about on weekends, how many hours a day do you spend watching television on weekends?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
548	562	1110	N/A	Sample size
7%	14%	10%		NONE
67%	71%	69%		1-5
21%	12%	16%		6-10
5%	4%	5%		OVER 10

10P. About how many hours a week, in total, does your teen spend watching television?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			5%	NONE
			33%	1-9
			47%	10-20
			15%	OVER 20

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DATA TABULATIONS — TEENS AND PARENTS

11. On a "0" scale to "10" scale, with ten indicating that you are extremely happy with life, and "0" indicating that you are extremely sad, what number between zero and ten best describes how happy or sad you are in general?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	565	1114	N/A	Sample size
*	0	*		0
1%	*	*		ONE
*	*	*		TWO
*	1%	1%		THREE
1%	2%	2%		FOUR
9%	6%	8%		FIVE
3%	6%	5%		SIX
14%	20%	17%		SEVEN
31%	31%	31%		EIGHT
24%	22%	23%		NINE
16%	12%	14%		TEN
*	0	*		DK/NR

Next, I want to ask you some questions about your family.

12. When you do something well, how often does a parent give you praise or encouragement for what you do?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
548	563	1111	N/A	Sample size
51%	45%	48%		ALWAYS
35%	33%	34%		MOST OF THE TIME
12%	16%	14%		SOMETIMES
2%	4%	3%		HARDLY EVER
0	1%	1%		NEVER
*	1%	1%		DK/NR

13. When you have a serious personal problem, how often do you discuss it with either of your parents?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
545	563	1108	N/A	Sample size
21%	15%	18%		ALWAYS
23%	19%	21%		MOST OF THE TIME
31%	33%	32%		SOMETIMES
17%	19%	18%		HARDLY EVER
8%	14%	11%		NEVER
*	0	*		DK/NR

14. How often does one of your parents give you a hug, a kiss or a pat?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	562	1109	N/A	Sample size
45%	32%	38%		ALWAYS
27%	26%	26%		MOST OF THE TIME
21%	25%	23%		SOMETIMES
6%	11%	9%		HARDLY EVER
2%	5%	4%		NEVER
0	1%	*		DK/NR

15. When you have important decisions to make, whose opinions do you rely on most?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	562	1109	N/A	Sample size
44%	32%	38%		PARENTS MOST
34%	37%	35%		PARENTS AND FRIENDS EQUALLY
17%	24%	21%		FRIENDS MOST
1%	1%	1%		TEACHERS
4%	4%	4%		SOME OTHER ADULT
1%	3%	2%		DK/NR

16. We fight a lot in our family.

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	563	1110	N/A	Sample size
25%	25%	25%		TRUE
74%	75%	74%		FALSE
2%	1%	1%		DK/NR

17. Family members hardly ever lose their tempers.

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	563	1110	N/A	Sample size
39%	36%	38%		TRUE
58%	63%	61%		FALSE
3%	1%	2%		DK/NR

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18. Family members often criticize each other.

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	563	1110	N/A	Sample size
27%	34%	30%		TRUE
72%	66%	69%		FALSE
1%	1%	1%		DK/NR

19. Family members sometimes get so angry they throw things.

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	N/A	Sample size
12%	12%	12%		TRUE
88%	88%	88%		FALSE
*	*	*		DK/NR

19P. [PARENTS ONLY] In general, do you strongly approve, somewhat approve, somewhat disapprove, or strongly disapprove of the friends your [x-year old] hangs out with?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			59%	STRONGLY APPROVE
			32%	SOMEWHAT APPROVE
			6%	SOMEWHAT DISAPPROVE
			2%	STRONGLY DISAPPROVE
			2%	DK/NR

20. How much influence, in general, do parents have today over whether teenagers your age will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	564	1110	n/a	Sample size
41%	25%	33%		A GREAT DEAL
29%	28%	28%		A FAIR AMOUNT
17%	34%	26%		NOT VERY MUCH
11%	12%	11%		NONE AT ALL
2%	1%	2%		DK/NR

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21. What is the most important problem facing people your age — that is, the thing which concerns you the most? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED]

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	999	Sample size
9%	7%	8%	2%	CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL
4%	4%	4%	2%	OTHER CRIME AND VIOLENCE
20%	17%	18%	34%	SOCIAL PRESSURES
1%	4%	2%	2%	JOBS/OPPORTUNITY
3%	3%	3%	4%	PROBLEMS WITH PARENTS/ FAMILY
36%	35%	35%	26%	DRUGS
5%	10%	8%	4%	SEXUAL ISSUES
10%	6%	8%	3%	DOING WELL IN SCHOOL
2%	5%	4%	1%	GETTING INTO COLLEGE
N/A	N/A	N/A	1%	QUALITY OF EDUCATION
N/A	N/A	N/A	3%	DECLINING MORALITY
4%	4%	4%	15%	OTHER
7%	6%	6%	4%	DK/NR

Now I'm going to ask you several questions about smoking.

22. Does either of your parents currently smoke at least one cigarette a day? [IF YES] Which parent?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	N/A	Sample size
12%	11%	12%		MOTHER
14%	12%	13%		FATHER
9%	13%	11%		BOTH
63%	63%	63%		NEITHER
1%	1%	1%		DK/NR

23. Please pick one of the following to tell me how frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days:

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	999	Sample size
86%	73%	80%	74%	NOT AT ALL
6%	7%	6%	*	ONCE OR TWICE
2%	7%	5%	3%	OCCASIONALLY, BUT NOT EVERYDAY
3%	5%	4%	3%	1-5 PER DAY
2%	4%	3%	5%	ABOUT HALF A PACK A DAY
1%	2%	1%	9%	ONE PACK A DAY
1%	1%	1%	5%	MORE THAN ONE PACK PER DAY
*	*	*	1%	DK/NR

23P. So far as you know, does your teen smoke at least one cigarette a day?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			8%	YES
			92%	NO

24. Do either of your parents drink one or more alcoholic beverages in a typical day? [IF YES] Which parent is that?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	N/A	Sample size
4%	3%	4%		MOM/STEP MOM
13%	14%	14%		DAD/STEP DAD
9%	8%	8%		BOTH
71%	72%	71%		NEITHER
3%	3%	3%		DK/NR

25. Do you think that either of your parents drink too much? [IF YES] Which one?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	564	1111	N/A	Sample size
2%	1%	1%		MOM/STEP MOM
4%	6%	5%		DAD/STEP DAD
1%	2%	1%		BOTH
88%	87%	88%		NEITHER
6%	4%	5%		DK/NR

26. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently drink beer or other alcoholic drinks pretty regularly, like most weekends — none, less than half, half, most or all of them?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	N/A	Sample size
63%	29%	45%		NONE
23%	32%	28%		< THAN HALF
7%	13%	10%		HALF
2%	7%	4%		> THAN HALF
4%	20%	12%		MOST OR ALL
2%	1%	1%		DK/NR

27. How old were you when you had your first drink of beer, wine or another alcoholic beverage? By drink, I mean a whole glass, not a sip or two.

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
548	565	1113	N/A	Sample size
7%	7%	7%		UNDER 10
3%	2%	2%		10
5%	2%	4%		11
9%	10%	9%		12
6%	13%	9%		13
2%	14%	8%		14
0	11%	6%		15
0	5%	3%		16
0	2%	1%		17
66%	32%	49%		NEVER HAD DRINK
3%	2%	2%		DK/NR

28. How often [do you/does your teen] have a drink of beer, wine or another alcoholic beverage?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	562	1108	N/A	Sample size
*	1%	1%	*	EVERY DAY
3%	13%	8%	1%	ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK
6%	18%	12%	3%	ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH
19%	27%	24%	10%	FEW TIMES PER YEAR
71%	40%	56%	81%	NEVER
*	1%	*	4%	DK/NR

28PA. How often do you drink beer, wine, or another alcoholic beverage?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			2%	MORE THAN 2 DRINKS PER DAY
			2%	2 DRINKS A DAY
			14%	2-6 DRINKS PER WEEK
			13%	ONE DRINK PER WEEK
			12%	LESS THAN ONE DRINK PER WEEK
			19%	ALMOST NEVER
			37%	NEVER
			*	DK/NR

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28PB. And how often does your spouse or other adult in the house drink beer, wine or another alcoholic beverage?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			3%	MORE THAN 2 DRINKS PER DAY
			3%	2 DRINKS A DAY
			13%	2-6 DRINKS PER WEEK
			8%	ONE DRINK PER WEEK
			10%	LESS THAN ONE DRINK PER WEEK
			12%	ALMOST NEVER
			48%	NEVER
			4%	DK/NR

29. Do you ever get drunk? How often is that?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	562	1108	N/A	Sample size
*	2%	2%		MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK
1%	5%	3%		ONCE A WEEK
3%	10%	7%		ONCE A MONTH
2%	9%	5%		A FEW TIMES A YEAR
2%	4%	3%		ONCE A YEAR
93%	69%	81%		NEVER
0	1%	*		DK/NR

30. In the last two years have you ever been at a party where parents purchased or served alcohol to underage teenagers?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	563	1109	N/A	Sample size
11%	25%	18%		YES
89%	75%	82%		NO
*	0	*		DK/NR

I'm going to read you several statements. After each, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement.

31. If there were less smoking in movies, fewer teens would smoke.

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	999	Sample size
27%	18%	23%	38%	STRONGLY AGREE
31%	21%	26%	26%	SOMEWHAT AGREE
23%	30%	27%	19%	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
18%	28%	23%	14%	STRONGLY DISAGREE
2%	2%	2%	3%	DK/NR

32. If fewer rock and rap stars used drugs, fewer teens would use drugs.

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	562	1109	999	Sample size
34%	24%	29%	48%	STRONGLY AGREE
30%	29%	30%	28%	SOMEWHAT AGREE
17%	22%	19%	12%	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
17%	24%	20%	11%	STRONGLY DISAGREE
2%	2%	2%	2%	DK/NR

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33. If movies, television and music videos showed the bad effects of drinking more often, fewer teens would drink.

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	563	1110	999	Sample size
37%	27%	32%	46%	STRONGLY AGREE
32%	35%	34%	36%	SOMEWHAT AGREE
17%	17%	17%	10%	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
12%	20%	16%	7%	STRONGLY DISAGREE
2%	1%	1%	1%	DK/NR

34. Is it possible to use marijuana every weekend and still do well in school?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	563	1110	N/A	Sample size
11%	36%	24%		YES
83%	57%	70%		NO
6%	7%	7%		DK/NR

35. Of the parties you have attended in the past six months roughly what percentage have had marijuana available?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	562	1109	N/A	Sample size
74%	43%	58%		NONE
12%	22%	17%		1-25%
5%	10%	8%		26-50%
3%	7%	5%		51-75%
4%	17%	11%		76-100%
2%	1%	2%		DK/NR

36. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently use marijuana—none, less than half, half, more than half, or most or all of them?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	563	1109	999	Sample size
72%	42%	57%	81%	NONE
17%	31%	24%	14%	LESS THAN HALF
5%	12%	9%	2%	HALF
4%	6%	5%	1%	MORE THAN HALF
2%	9%	6%	*	MOST OR ALL
*	0	*	3%	DK/NR

37. Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin? Do you know this person fairly well, or not too well?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
548	563	1111	N/A	Sample size
26%	47%	37%		YES, KNOW FAIRLY WELL
15%	22%	19%		YES, KNOW SOMEONE NOT WELL
57%	31%	44%		NO
1%	*	1%		DK/NR

37P. [PARENTS ONLY] And do you personally know someone—a friend, neighbor, family member, or someone at work—who currently uses illegal drugs?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			36%	YES
			63%	NO
			2%	DK/NR

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38. In your opinion, what percentage of the students in your school use illegal drugs at least once a month?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	562	1109	N/A	Sample size
15%	3%	9%		NONE
21%	7%	14%		<10%
21%	13%	17%		10-24%
15%	19%	17%		25-49%
19%	55%	37%		50%+
10%	4%	7%		DK/NR

39. What is the biggest reason teenagers your age DO NOT use illegal drugs?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	563	1110	N/A	Sample size
10%	4%	7%		AGAINST THE LAW
18%	20%	19%		PARENTS OR SCHOOL OFFICIALS FINDING OUT
10%	9%	10%		KEEP THEM FROM DOING WELL IN SCHOOL
25%	20%	23%		AFRAID OF PERMANENT DAMAGE
10%	11%	11%		MORALLY WRONG
5%	8%	7%		AFRAID OF THEIR PARENTS
3%	2%	2%		DON'T KNOW WHERE TO BUY
1%	3%	2%		THEY DO USE DRUGS
12%	12%	12%		DK/NR

40. Do you know anyone who sells illegal drugs?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	563	1109	N/A	Sample size
17%	45%	32%		YES
82%	55%	68%		NO
*	0	*		DK/NR

41. Have you ever seen drugs sold in your school or on school grounds?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	N/A	Sample size
18%	41%	30%		YES
81%	59%	70%		NO
*	0	*		DK/NR

42. Have you ever personally witnessed the sale of drugs in your neighborhood?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	562	1108	999	Sample size
12%	25%	19%	12%	YES
88%	75%	81%	88%	NO
N/A	N/A	N/A	1%	DK/NR

42P. [PARENTS ONLY] Does it seem to you that use of illegal drugs like marijuana, cocaine, heroin, or LSD by teenagers in your community is increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			40%	INCREASING
			6%	DECREASING
			41%	STAYING THE SAME
			13%	DK/NR

43. If [you/your teen] wanted to buy marijuana right now, how long would it take [you/him or her]: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to buy it?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	999	Sample size
13%	35%	24%	25%	AN HOUR OR LESS
8%	13%	11%	13%	A FEW HOURS
9%	13%	11%	18%	WITHIN A DAY
11%	13%	12%	10%	WITHIN A WEEK
6%	3%	4%	2%	LONGER THAN A WEEK
43%	17%	30%	12%	UNABLE TO BUY IT
9%	7%	8%	20%	DK/NR

43PA. [PARENTS ONLY] Suppose you found out a child of yours under 16 smoked marijuana. Do you think you would be more likely to see this as a crisis, or as simply a part of growing-up?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			66%	CRISIS
			28%	PART OF GROWING UP
			6%	DK/NR

43PB. [PARENTS ONLY] Suppose you found out a child of yours under 16 were sexually active. Do you think you would be more likely to see this as a crisis, or as simply a part of growing-up?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			69%	CRISIS
			24%	PART OF GROWING UP
			7%	DK/NR

Now let me ask you to give your opinion on several measures. Please tell me if you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following measures:

44. Random locker searches at your school for drugs and drug paraphernalia?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	562	1108	999	Sample size
34%	30%	32%	56%	STRONGLY FAVOR
22%	23%	23%	21%	SOMEWHAT FAVOR
19%	20%	19%	10%	SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
23%	26%	24%	12%	STRONGLY OPPOSE
3%	1%	2%	1%	DK/NR

45A. Drug testing of all students? [SPLIT SAMPLE]

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
274	297	571	523	Sample size
35%	25%	30%	25%	STRONGLY FAVOR
22%	22%	22%	17%	SOMEWHAT FAVOR
16%	19%	18%	17%	SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
25%	33%	29%	38%	STRONGLY OPPOSE
2%	2%	2%	2%	DK/NR

45B. Drug testing of student athletes? [SPLIT SAMPLE]

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
275	264	539	475	Sample size
52%	48%	50%	53%	STRONGLY FAVOR
23%	23%	23%	26%	SOMEWHAT FAVOR
10%	15%	12%	12%	SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
14%	14%	14%	9%	STRONGLY OPPOSE
1%	*	1%	1%	DK/NR

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46. A zero tolerance policy under which any student caught with drugs would be expelled from school?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	562	1109	999	Sample size
64%	47%	55%	51%	STRONGLY FAVOR
14%	22%	18%	18%	SOMEWHAT FAVOR
10%	15%	12%	15%	SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
11%	15%	13%	14%	STRONGLY OPPOSE
2%	1%	1%	4%	DK/NR

46P. In your opinion, should teachers be legally required to report suspicions of illegal drug abuse by students to school officials, or not?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			82%	REQUIRED
			15%	NOT REQUIRED
			2%	DK/NR

47. Removing the criminal penalties for marijuana possession?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	562	1109	999	Sample size
23%	17%	20%	13%	STRONGLY FAVOR
14%	17%	15%	14%	SOMEWHAT FAVOR
15%	22%	19%	16%	SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
46%	41%	44%	55%	STRONGLY OPPOSE
3%	3%	3%	4%	DK/NR

48. Is [your/your teen's] school a drug-free school or is it not drug-free, meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs, or sell drugs on school grounds?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	563	1109	999	Sample size
51%	21%	36%	42%	IS DRUG-FREE
46%	76%	61%	49%	NOT DRUG FREE
4%	3%	3%	9%	DK/NR

49. How harmful have illegal drugs been, if at all, to the quality of [your/your teen's] education?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	580	Sample size
			8%	VERY HARMFUL
			9%	FAIRLY HARMFUL
			17%	NOT VERY HARMFUL
			62%	NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
			4%	DK/NR

50P. How responsible are your teen's teachers for instilling their students with a sense of responsibility, morals and values?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			39%	VERY RESPONSIBLE
			41%	SOMEWHAT RESPONSIBLE
			11%	NOT VERY RESPONSIBLE
			4%	NOT RESPONSIBLE AT ALL
			5%	DK/NR

51P. How many of your teen's teachers have you spoken with during the past school year regarding your child's performance?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			10%	NONE
			6%	ONE
			11%	TWO
			14%	THREE
			13%	FOUR
			10%	FIVE
			13%	SIX
			13%	SEVEN
			7%	EIGHT
			4%	NINE

52P. In a typical year, does your teen get any instruction at your school about the dangers of using illegal drugs? [IF YES] How many hours?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			10%	NONE
			6%	1
			6%	2
			5%	3
			3%	4
			7%	5
			3%	6
			1%	7
			3%	8
			2%	9
			41%	10 OR MORE
			13%	DK/NR

53. In your opinion, how effective is this instruction in deterring illegal drug use by students? Is it:

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	562	1108	999	Sample size
25%	9%	17%	22%	VERY EFFECTIVE
40%	30%	35%	49%	SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE
19%	34%	26%	20%	ONLY A LITTLE EFFECTIVE
11%	23%	17%	6%	NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL
6%	4%	5%	3%	DK/NR

53P. In general, who do you think is most responsible for a teen starting to use illegal drugs?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			21%	CHILD HIMSELF/ OR HERSELF
			20%	CHILD'S PARENTS
			34%	FRIENDS OF THE CHILD
			2%	MOVIES, TV
			20%	SOCIETY AT LARGE
			2%	DK/NR

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54. How much influence do [your/your teen's] teachers have over whether you will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs:

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	563	1110	999	Sample size
29%	9%	19%	22%	A GREAT DEAL
23%	14%	19%	34%	A FAIR AMOUNT
28%	41%	34%	29%	NOT VERY MUCH
19%	35%	27%	10%	NONE AT ALL
2%	1%	1%	5%	DK/NR

55. Do some students drink on school grounds? [IF YES] Is drinking tolerated by school administrators, or does it happen despite the best efforts of school administrators?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	563	1109	N/A	Sample size
3%	6%	5%		STUDENTS DRINK/ IS TOLERATED
19%	42%	31%		STUDENTS DRINK/DESPITE EFFORTS OF OFFICIALS
74%	47%	60%		STUDENTS DO NOT DRINK
4%	5%	5%		DK/NR

56. Do students smoke on school grounds? [IF YES] Is smoking explicitly allowed, or is it tolerated, or does it happen despite the best efforts of the school administrators?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	562	1109	N/A	Sample size
2%	5%	4%		STUDENTS SMOKE/ SMOKING IS ALLOWED
9%	14%	12%		STUDENTS SMOKE/ SMOKING IS TOLERATED
40%	66%	53%		STUDENTS SMOKE DESPITE EFFORTS OF OFFICIALS
46%	13%	30%		STUDENTS DO NOT SMOKE
3%	1%	2%		DK/NR

57. In the past year, has a student been expelled or suspended for possessing, using, or selling drugs?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
548	563	1111	N/A	Sample size
52%	74%	63%		YES
42%	20%	31%		NO
6%	6%	6%		DK/NR

58A. If you personally saw a student using illegal drugs at school, would you report the student to school officials, or not?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
274	297	571	N/A	Sample size
58%	28%	43%		WOULD REPORT
35%	68%	52%		WOULD NOT REPORT
7%	3%	5%		DK/NR

58B. If you personally saw a student selling illegal drugs at school, would you report the student to school officials, or not?

TEENS	TEENS	ALL	PARENT	

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12-14	15-17	TEENS	S	
275	264	539	N/A	Sample size
62%	36%	49%		WOULD REPORT
34%	61%	47%		WOULD NOT REPORT
4%	3%	4%		DK/NR

59. In the past year, has a student at your school died as the result of drinking and driving, or from a drug overdose, or in any other incident involving alcohol or illegal drugs?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENT S	
547	562	1109	N/A	Sample size
12%	29%	20%		YES
85%	68%	76%		NO
4%	4%	4%		DK/NR

60. Have you ever had a serious discussion with your [parent(s)/teen] about the risks of using illegal drugs? [IF YES] How many serious discussions have you had?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENT S	
546	562	1108	999	Sample size
40%	42%	41%	9%	NEVER
8%	7%	8%	5%	ONE
11%	10%	11%	10%	TWO
10%	8%	9%	9%	THREE
4%	2%	3%	5%	FOUR
7%	6%	6%	7%	FIVE
1%	*	1%	4%	SIX
1%	1%	1%	1%	SEVEN
1%	1%	1%	2%	EIGHT
15%	19%	17%	44%	NINE OR MORE
4%	4%	4%	7%	DK/NR

61. Do you think either of your parents tried marijuana or any other illegal drug when they were younger? One or both?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENT S	
548	562	1110	N/A	Sample size
18%	21%	19%		YES, ONE
16%	32%	24%		YES, BOTH
60%	43%	52%		NO
6%	4%	5%		DK/NR

62. How much influence [do your parents/do you think you] have over whether [you/your teenager] will smoke, drink or use illegal drugs?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENT S	
546	563	1109	999	Sample size
64%	44%	54%	63%	A GREAT DEAL
18%	27%	23%	27%	A FAIR AMOUNT
8%	16%	12%	6%	NOT VERY MUCH
9%	12%	11%	3%	NONE AT ALL
1%	*	1%	1%	DK/NR

63. If a parent asked you whether you had ever tried marijuana and you had, would you tell them the truth? [Parent Text] If you suspected your teenagers had tried marijuana or another illegal drug, and you asked them about it, do you think they would tell you the truth or would they lie?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENT S	
547	563	1110	999	Sample size
6%	3%	5%	N/A	NEVER TRIED IT
62%	62%	62%	66%	YES, TELL TRUTH
30%	32%	31%	29%	NO, WOULD LIE
2%	3%	3%	5%	DK/NR

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63P. If you suspected your child was using illegal drugs, would you drug test him or her?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			50%	YES
			42%	NO
			8%	DK/NR

64. What adults live with you at home?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
549	561	1110	N/A	Sample size
74%	73%	68%		TWO NATURAL PARENTS
4%	6%	5%		TWO PARENTS/ ONE STEP
15%	13%	18%		MOM ONLY
3%	4%	4%		"TWO MOMS"
4%	3%	4%		DAD ONLY
1%	2%	2%		NO PARENT

64P. In a typical week, how many times do you have dinner together as a family?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			2%	0
			4%	1
			9%	2
			12%	3
			15%	4
			23%	5
			9%	6
			27%	7
			1%	DK/NR

65. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	563	1110	999	Sample size
22%	28%	25%	23%	NONE
28%	31%	30%	27%	1-3 TIMES PER WEEK
35%	29%	32%	32%	WEEKLY
15%	12%	13%	17%	> ONCE A WEEK
0%	0%	0%	1%	DK/NR

65P. Does your teenager usually go to church or religious services with you?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			74%	YES
			26%	NO
			1%	DK/NR

66. What is your main racial or ethnic heritage: Hispanic or Latino-American (whether black or white), white but not Hispanic, African-American or black but not Hispanic, Asian-American, Native-American, or other.

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	563	1109	999	Sample size
8%	10%	9%	6%	HISPANIC OR LATINO AMERICAN
67%	70%	68%	76%	WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
12%	11%	12%	10%	AFRICAN-AMERICAN BUT NOT HISPANIC
4%	3%	3%	2%	ASIAN-AMERICAN
2%	2%	2%	1%	NATIVE-AMERICAN
6%	5%	5%	4%	OTHER
2%	*	1%	1%	DK/NR

66P. Are you now married, separated, divorced, widowed or have you never been married? [IF MARRIED:] Have you been married more than once?

TEENS	TEENS	ALL	PARENTS	

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12-14	15-17	TEENS	S	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			69%	MARRIED
			5%	SEPARATED
			15%	DIVORCED
			2%	WIDOWED
			4%	NEVER BEEN MARRIED
			6%	MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE

67. What kind of grades do you get in school? Just stop me when I read the right category:

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
548	563	1111	N/A	Sample size
2%	2%	2%		MOSTLY D'S AND F'S
7%	8%	8%		MOSTLY C'S AND D'S
25%	29%	27%		MOSTLY B'S AND C'S
46%	46%	46%		MOSTLY A'S AND B'S
21%	15%	18%		MOSTLY A'S
1%	*	*		DK/NR

67AP. Education of the Parents

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			4%	SOME HIGH SCHOOL
			23%	HIGH SCHOOL
			30%	VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
			31%	COLLEGE GRADUATE
			13%	POST GRADUATE

67BP. Are you employed full-time outside of the home?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			70%	YES
			29%	NO
			*	DK/NR

67CP. Is your spouse employed full-time outside of the home?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	747	Sample size
			80%	YES
			19%	NO
			1%	DK/NR

67DP. What is your total annual household income? Please just stop me when I read the correct category.

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	902	Sample size
			8%	< $15K
			10%	$15K-24,999
			11%	$25K-34,999
			15%	$35K-44,999
			16%	$45K-54,999
			19%	$55K-74,999
			21%	OVER $75K

And now, two final questions.

68. Have you ever smoked marijuana?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
546	563	1109	N/A	Sample size
9%	33%	21%		YES
89%	66%	78%		NEVER TRIED IT
1%	1%	1%		DK/NR

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68P. When you were growing up in the sixties and seventies, it was pretty common for college and high school students to try marijuana and other drugs. When you were that age, did you try marijuana, even once? [IF YES] Was there a time when you used marijuana fairly regularly?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			22%	YES, REGULARLY
			28%	YES, NOT REGULARLY
			49%	NEVER TRIED IT
			1%	DK/NR

69. How likely do you think it is that at some point in the future you will try an illegal drug: is it very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or will it absolutely never happen?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	562	1109	N/A	Sample size
6%	8%	7%		VERY LIKELY
13%	15%	14%		SOMEWHAT LIKELY
29%	34%	32%		NOT VERY LIKELY
51%	43%	47%		NEVER HAPPEN
1%	1%	1%		DK/NR

69PA. [PARENTS ONLY] Do you think your teen has ever used marijuana or another illegal drug?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			13%	YES
			85%	NO
			2%	DK/NR

69PB. [PARENTS ONLY] Do you think your teen will ever try illegal drugs?

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
N/A	N/A	N/A	999	Sample size
			34%	YES
			56%	NO
			10%	DK/NR

70. Region

TEENS 12-14	TEENS 15-17	ALL TEENS	PARENTS	
547	564	1111	999	Sample size
20%	18%	19%	23%	NORTHEAST
24%	22%	23%	30%	MIDWEST
36%	40%	38%	32%	SOUTH
20%	21%	21%	15%	WEST

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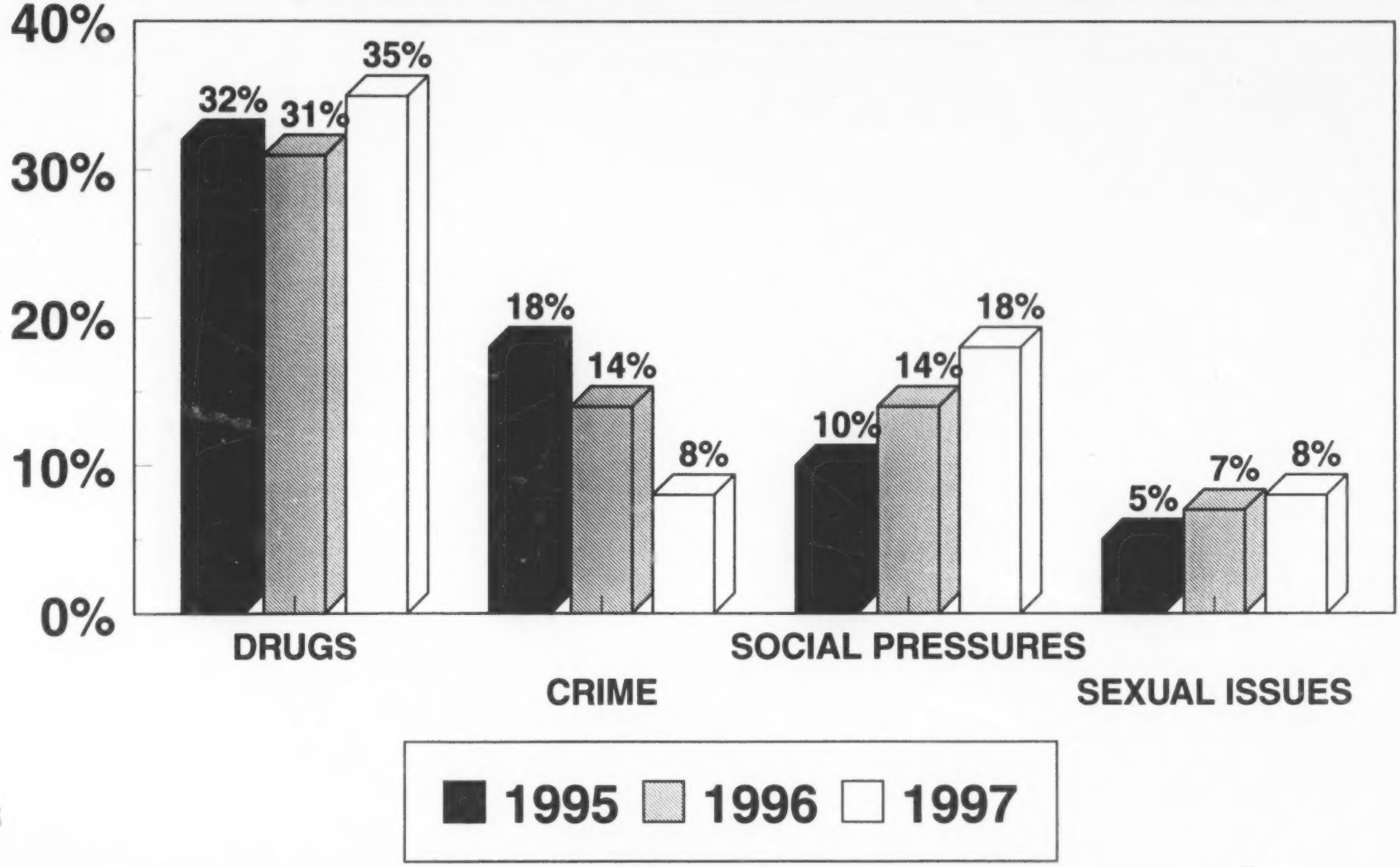
Most Important Problem Facing Teens



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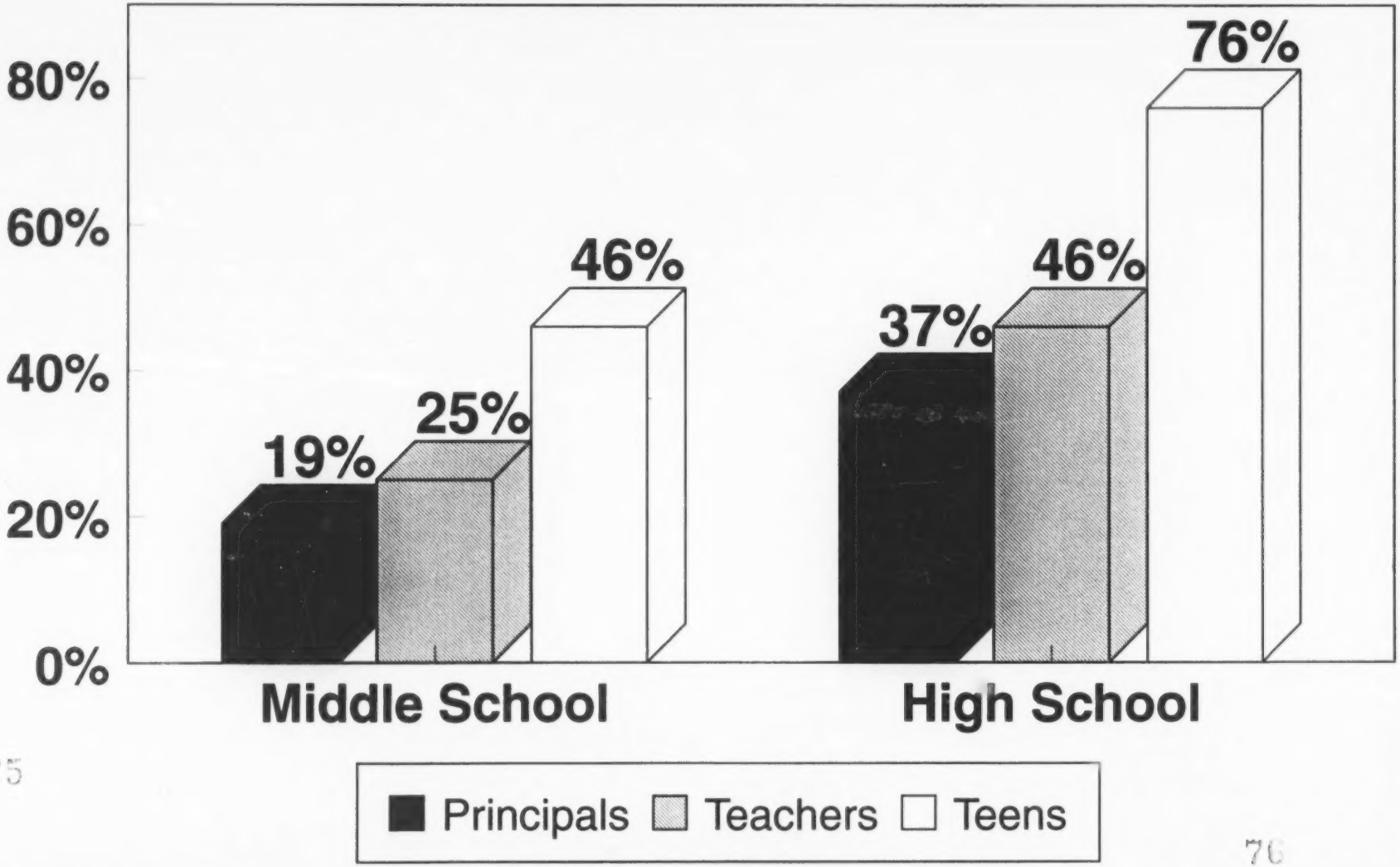
School Is Not Drug-Free



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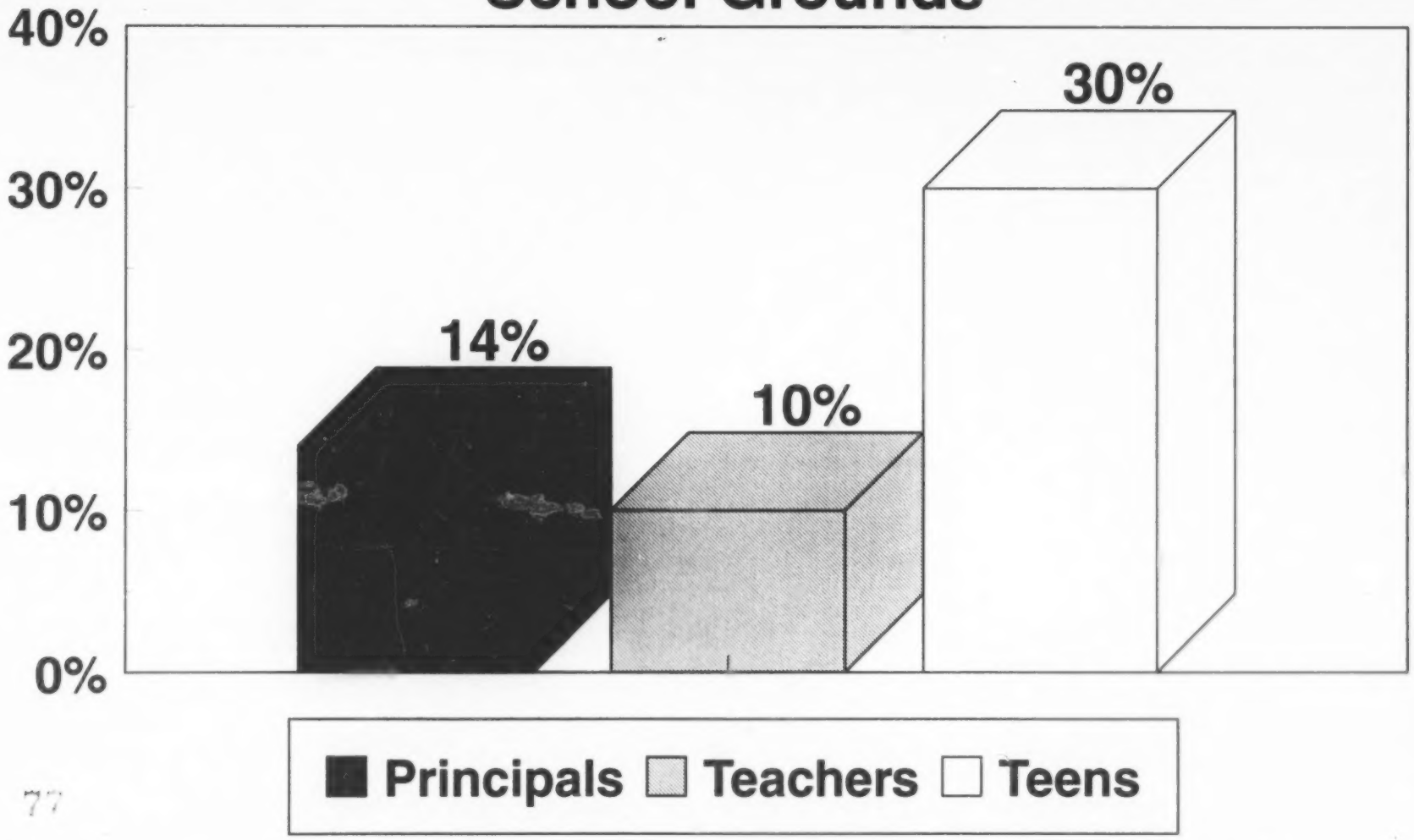
Have Seen Drugs Sold in School or on School Grounds



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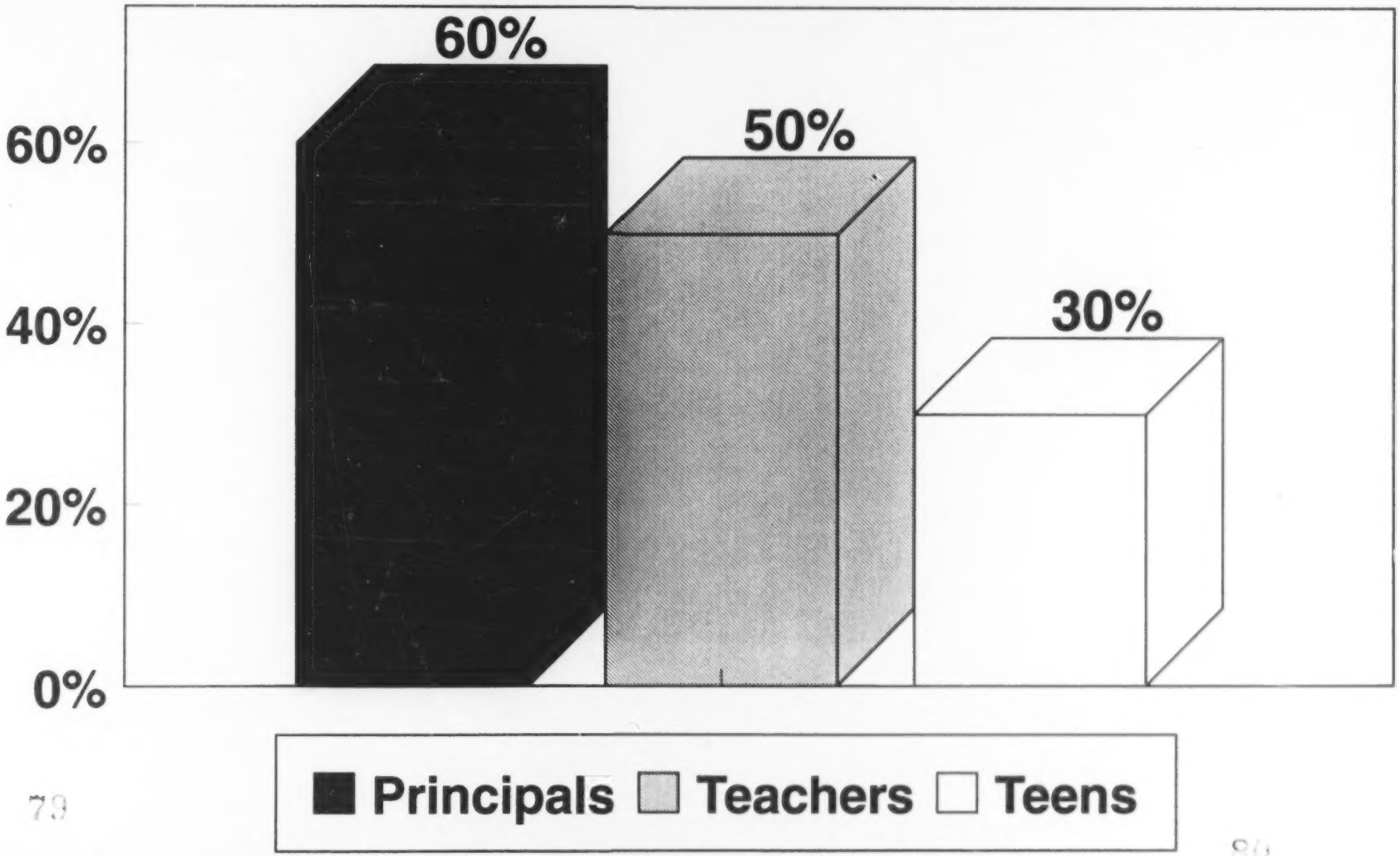
School Is Smoke-Free



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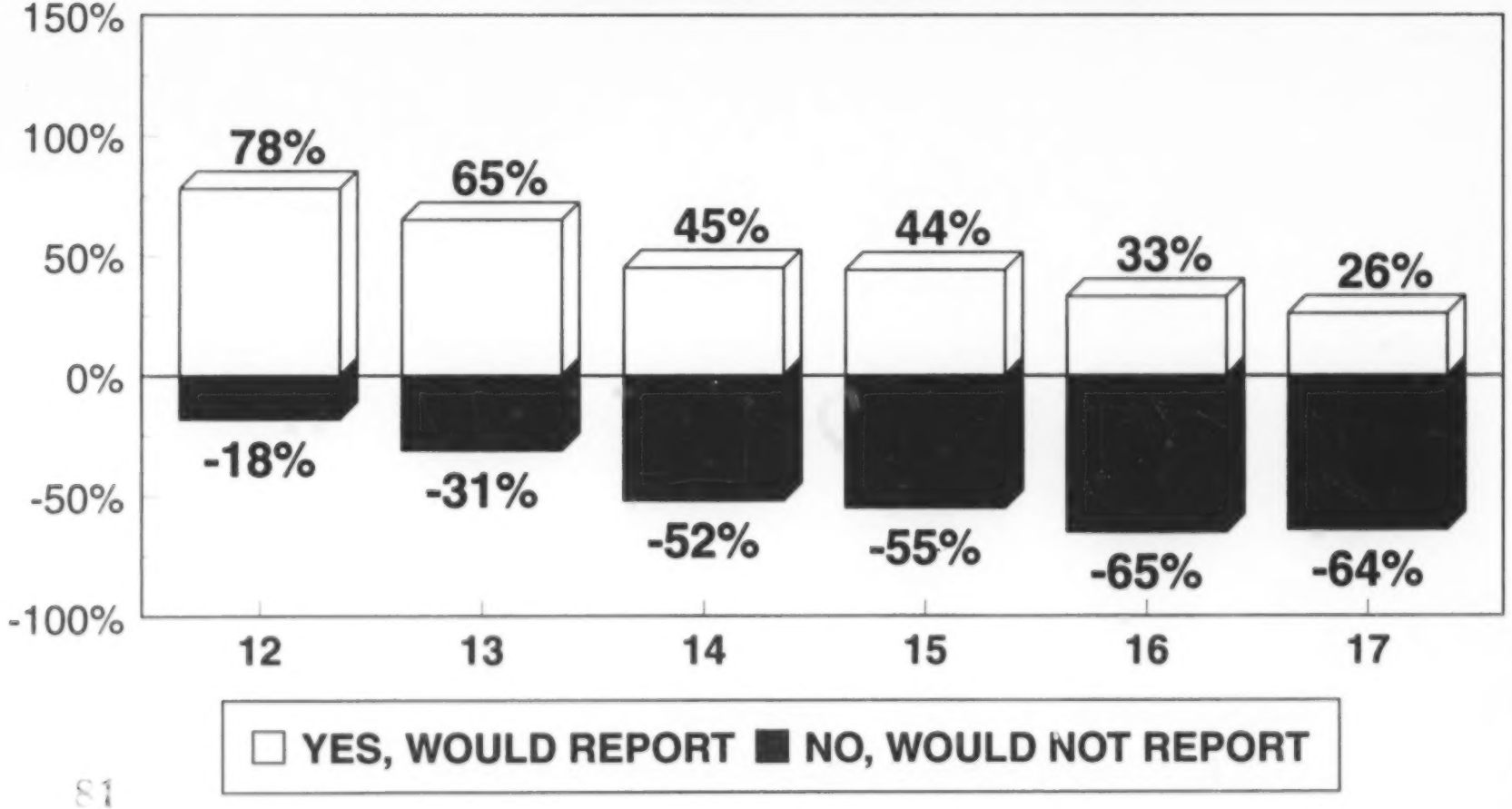
Teens Who Would Report Student Selling Illegal Drugs



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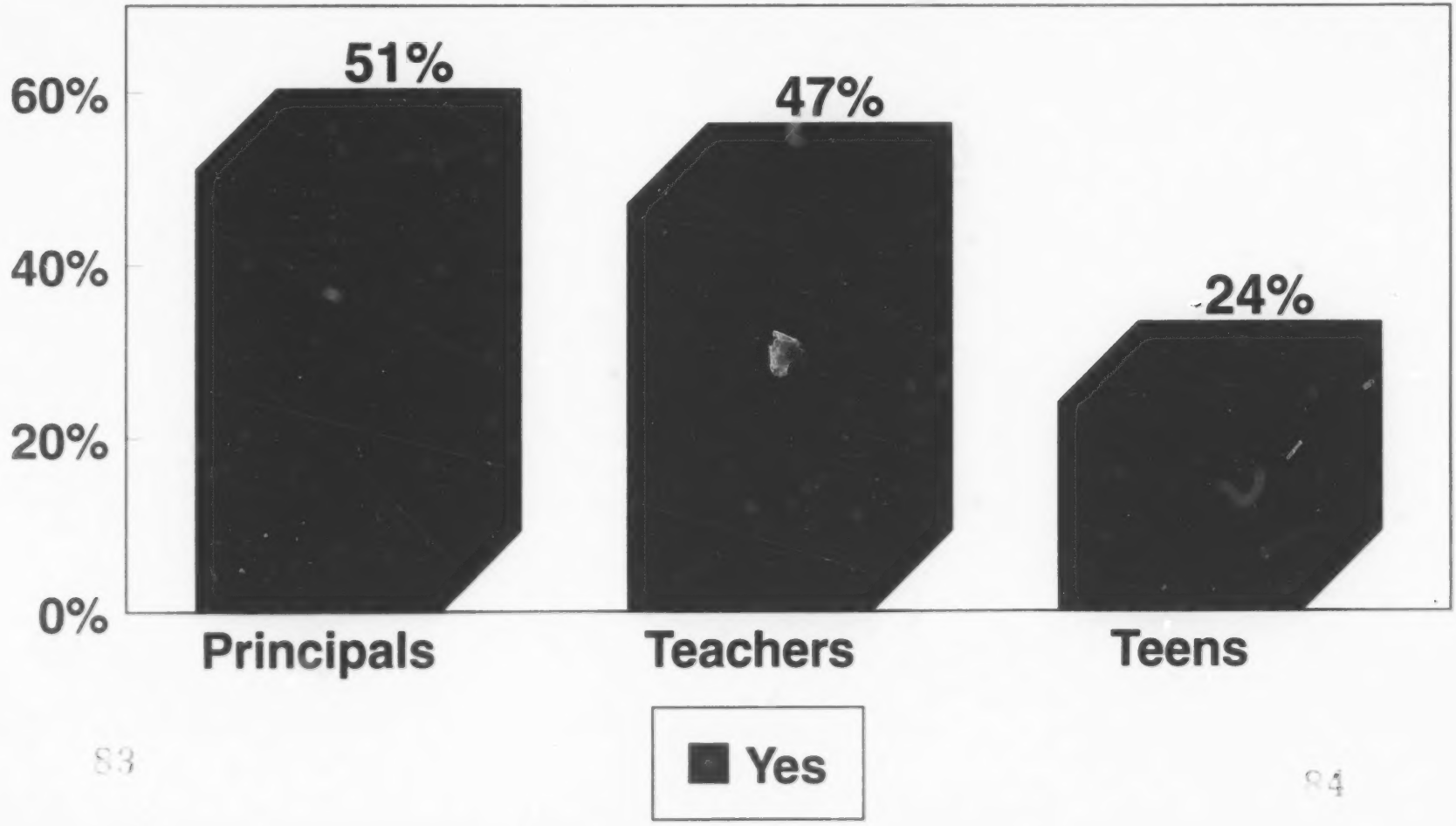
Percentage Who Think Teens Can Use Marijuana Every Weekend and Still Do Well In School



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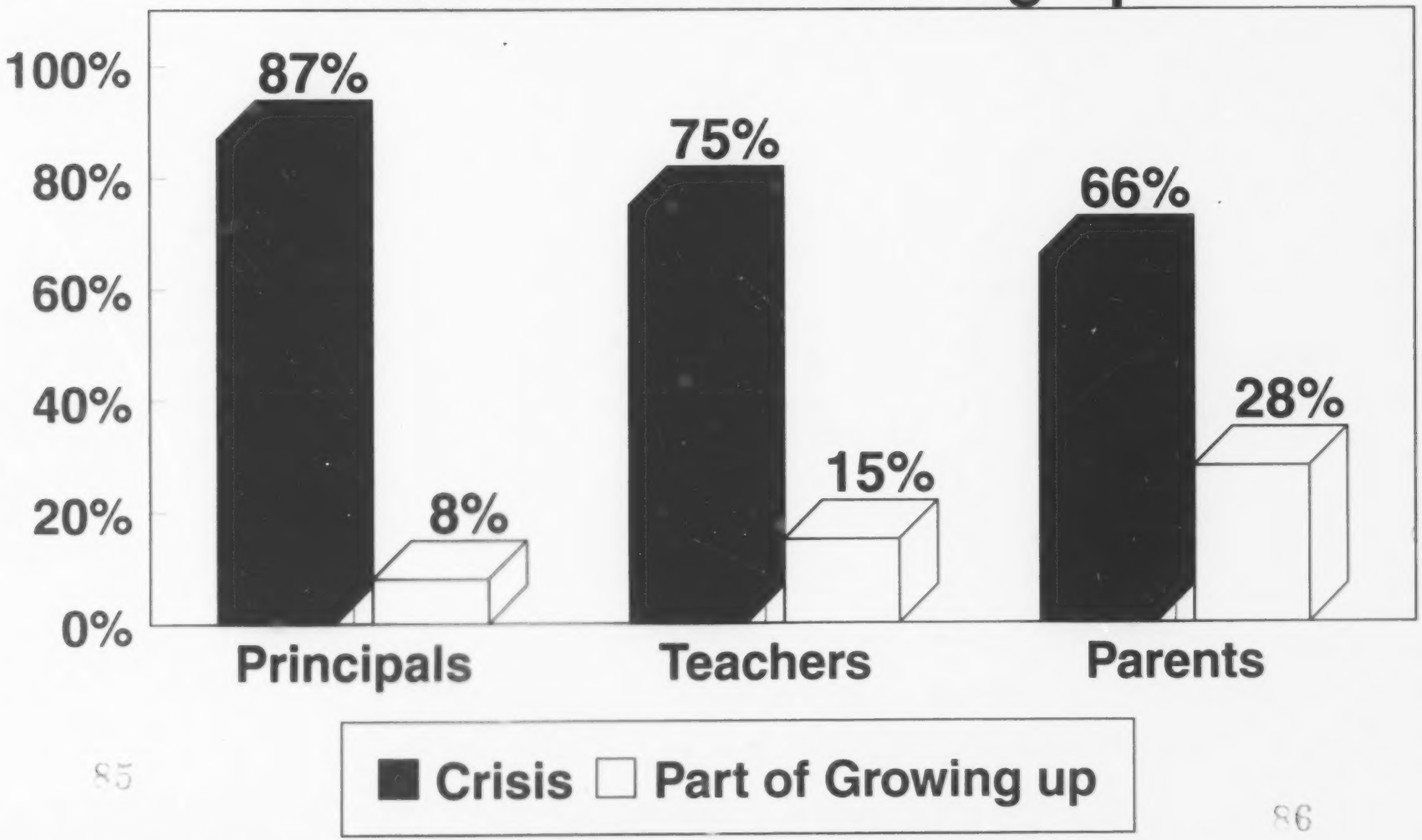
Teen Under 16 Using Marijuana: Crisis or Part of Growing Up?



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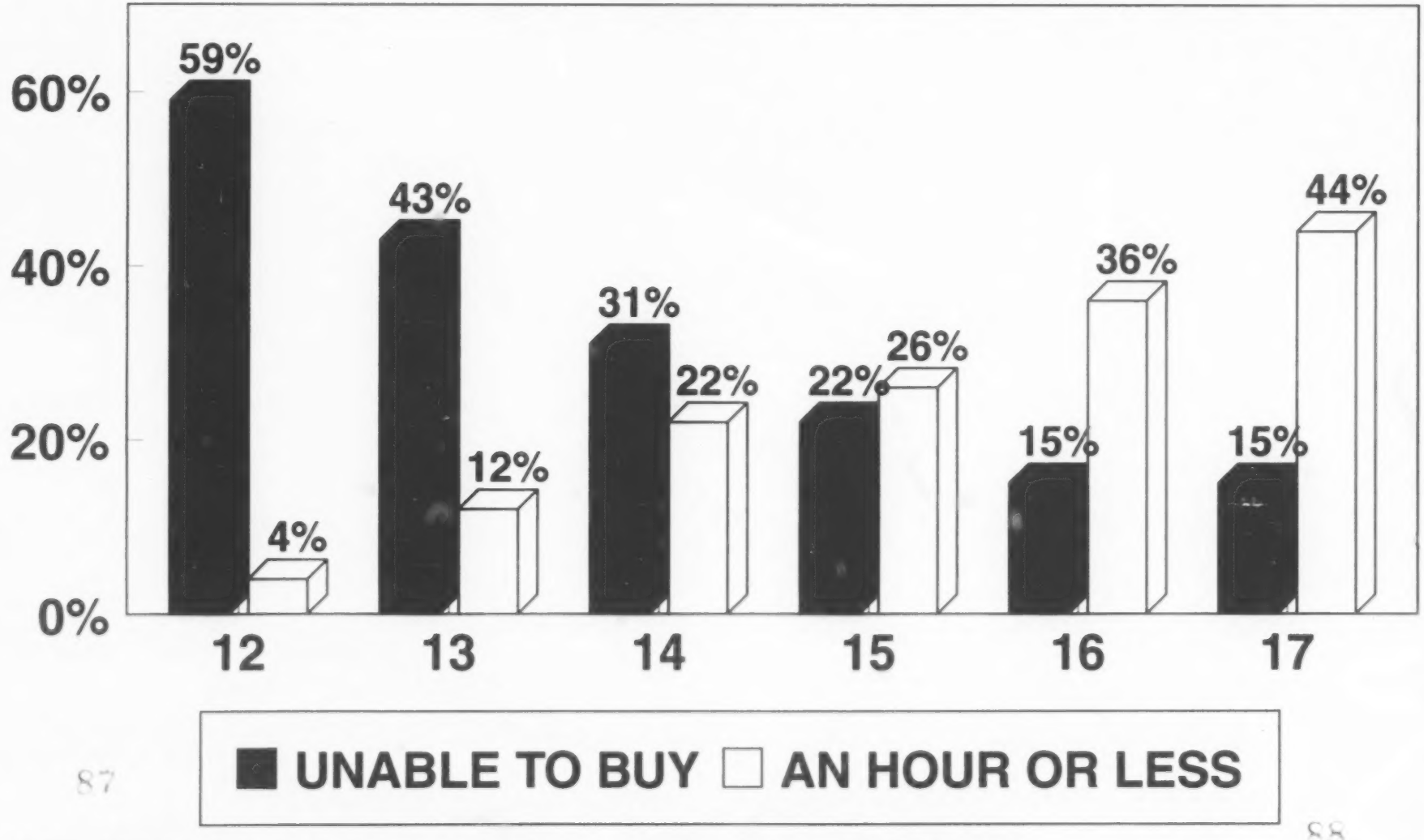
How Long to Buy Marijuana?



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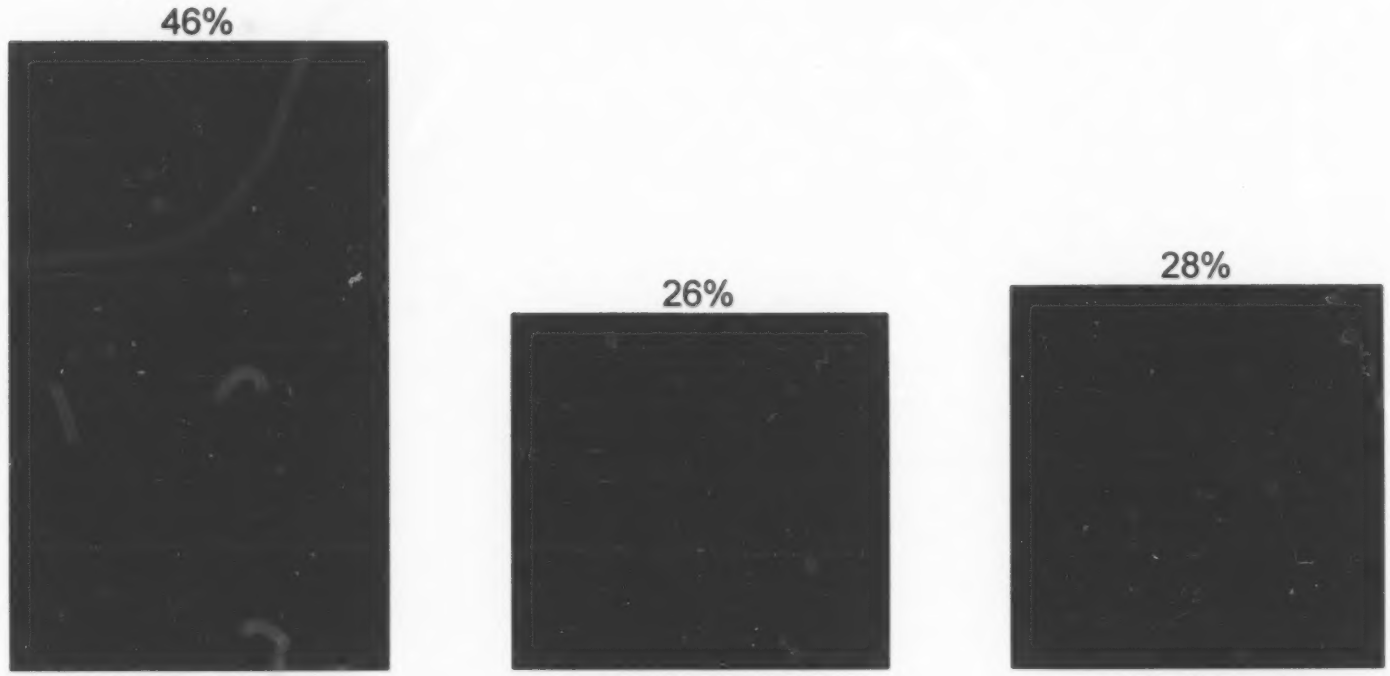
Most Teens at Schools with Drugs Receive Few Hours of Anti-Drug Instruction



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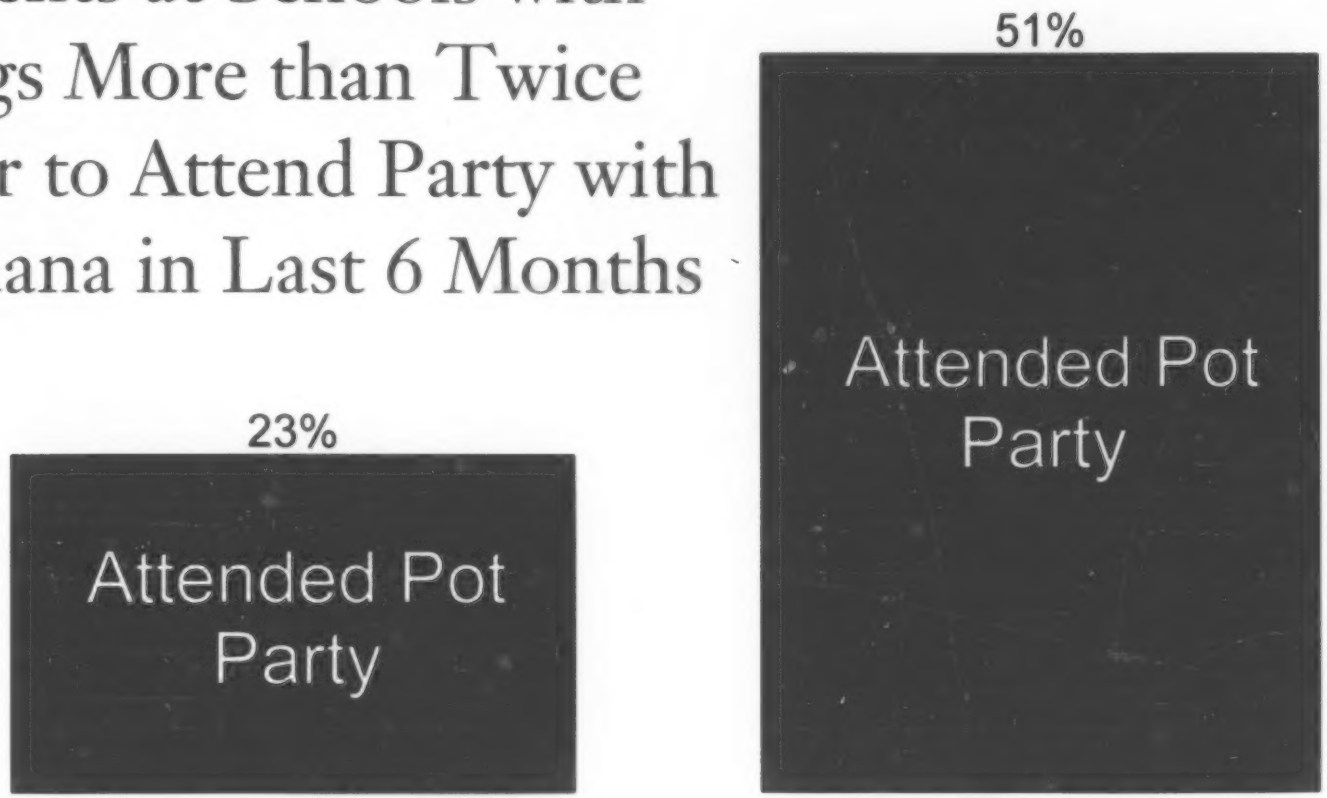
Students at Schools with Drugs More than Twice Likelier to Attend Party with Marijuana in Last 6 Months



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